The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Arrest of French Soldiers for Forming a Republican Club.

The French Ministry to Resign To-Day.

The Dalmatian Insurrectionists Surrender.

The Latest Advices from China and Japan.

Destructive Conflagrations in Philadelphia.

The Mississippi Legislature to Convene Early in January.

EUROPE.

A Republican Club in the French Army—The Ministry to Resign To-day—The Ecumenical Council—The Dalmatian Revolt.

PARIS, Dec. 26—Evening.—The radical journals of to-day state that seventy-four noncommissioned officers and soldiers of the Paris garrison have been arrested for having formed a republican and socialistic society.....It is now asserted that the Ministry will resign to-morrow. The city is full of rumors as to the names of the successors, but they cannot be traced to any reliable source. It seems certain, however, that M. OLLIVIER will be charged with the formation of the new Cabinet.

ROME, Dec. 26.—Yesterday His Holiness, the Pope, received the felicitations of a deputation of the Ecumenical Council. The occasion was one of the utmost good feeling....Some time during the present week the Pope will receive in state the Diplomatic Corps, the Roman officials and the French officers on duty here....The health of the Pope is excellent.... The names of the Committee on Discipline, appointed by the Ecumenical Council, were announced late yesterday afternoon. The following is the list in full: Archbishop of New-York, United States; Bishop of Birmingham, England; Bishop STORAM, of Mexico; Bishop of Barcelona, Spain; Bishop of Lucca, Italy; Bishop of Quebec, Canada East; Bishop of Nimes, France; Bishop of Liege, Belgium; Bishop of Geneva, Switzerland; Bishop of Lemberg, Austria; Bishop of Wurzbourg, Bavaria; Bishop of Peru, South America; Bishop of Mans, France; Bishop of Segovia, Spain; Bishop of Quimper, France; Bishop of Santa Cruz, Brazil; Bishop of Bolivia, South America; Bishop of Reggia, Italy; Bishop of Ascalon, Syria; Bishop of Callanisetta, Sicily; Bishop of Corvietts; Bishop of Senegal, Africa; Patriarch of Alexandria, Egypt; Vicar of Bombay, India.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—*La Correspondencia* formally denies the pretended reconciliation of Ex-Queen ISABELLA and the Duke of MONTPENSIER.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—Advices have been received here stating that the Dalmatian rebels have laid down their arms and surrendered.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The British Treaty with China Signed—Important Concessions—The Young Emperor and the Throne—The Mikado and the Tycoon—Another Plot to Kill the British Minister—Wreck of an American Vessel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The steamship *China*, from Hong Kong Nov. 19 and Yokohama Dec. 2, brings the following news: The revised treaty between England and China had been signed by the proper officials of the Government, but had yet to be ratified and accepted by the other foreign Governments before it would go into operation. The following are the important changes: A modification of the transit dues, the opening of two new ports to trade and commerce, the working of coal mines by foreign appliances, as an experiment, in two places yet to be selected, a reduction of the duty on native coal and other articles, the establishment of bonded warehouses, the navigation of the inland waters by vessels not steamers, and a temporary residence in any part of the Empire by foreigners. The ports to be opened by the treaty are Wachau, on the Lower Yantzchu, and Wanchau, on the coast between Ningpo and Fuhchau, both of which ports had been strongly recommended in all the memorials on the subject. The Chinese Government had also agreed to employ an English barrister to frame a code of mercantile laws, in conjunction with the Judge appointed by Her Majesty, the Queen of England. The Supreme Court will govern all international civil suits. The advantages to be gained by the treaty are pronounced substantial, and equally beneficial to the Chinese as to foreigners.

The Duke of EDINBURG received a cordial reception on his arrival at Shanghae, and was tendered the hospitality of the city. Sir RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, the British Minister to China, would shortly return to England, taking with him the new English treaty. The reappearance in Pekin of Mr. BROWNE, the Chief Secretary to the Burlingame Mission, created considerable surprise. It was rumored that the treaty between the United States and China had been ratified through the agency of Mr. BROWNE. It was thought the young Emperor will be established on the throne some time next year. Bishop KINGSLEY, of the American Methodist Episcopal Church, left Pekin on the 21st of October, for the purpose of making an official visit to the mission stations of his Church in China. He would leave Hong Kong about the 1st of December for his home, *via* India and Europe. A party of New-Yorkers, including B. D. ALTERBURG, R. VAN RENSSAELER and Mrs. MARY PARSON, had arrived at Foo Chow, and at the last advices were visiting the missionary stations. Baron RETHERFRAU had returned to Shanghae from a geological tour through the Northern Provinces of China.

The following were the positions of the vessels of the United States Navy in Chinese waters: The *Delaware*, with Admiral ROWAN on board, was *en route* to Hong Kong; the *Monocacy* was at Nagasaki, the *Idaho* and *Ashuelot* at Yokohama, and the *Iroquois* and *Maumee* at Hong Kong.

The Mikado of Japan had pardoned the Tycoon and Prince Aidzu, who was a leader in the late rebellion. An attempt had been made to assassinate the late Tycoon, but he refused to punish the participants. Rumors were in circulation of anticipated trouble, but they attracted but little attention by the Japanese Government. A treaty with the foreign representatives had been ratified, which will stop the killing of foreigners with the unopened ports. Mr. DELONG, the new American Minister, was presented to the Mikado on the 18th of November. The Austrian Envoy Extraordinary left for South America Nov. 4, having accomplished his mission. The English Consulate had issued a circular to Austrian subjects notifying them that during the absence of the Austrian Consul they would be under the protection of the British flag. The English Minister to Japan had been notified of a plot existing among the Japanese to assassinate him. The American steamer *Peiho* foundered on the 8th of October at sea. No lives were lost. Captain CARNES, of the *J. C. Textor*, and Captain PETERSON, of the *Runnymead*, were drowned by the capsizing of a small boat in which they were endeavoring to reach their ships, which were anchored in port.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Two Conflagrations in Philadelphia on Christmas Eve and Morning—Total Loss $280,000—Other Losses.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 25.—Last night a fire broke out in the flour and grain storage warehouse Nos. 110, 112 and 114 North Broad-street. The building has a front of 75 feet, depth 175 feet, and is two stories in height. The building was valued at $25,000, and was occupied by THOMAS WORLEY as a commission storage warehouse. A large stock of flour, aggregating 8,000 barrels was in the warehouse. The fire consumed everything except a few books. WORLEY loses $10,000; fully insured. In the warehouse was a large stock of flour, owned by Mr. KNOWLES, a Broad-street commission merchant. Adjoining this building on the north was the large storage house of JAMES STUT & Co. This contained 5,000 barrels of whisky and quite a stock of flour, all of which was saved. The entire loss will not fall short of $80,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The fire is still burning, and it is feared the warehouse adjoining containing 5,000 barrels of whisky may go. The fire companies were sent there this evening.

A fire broke out in Fourth-street, above market, a few minutes before 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and destroyed nearly $200,000 worth of property. The flames are supposed to have originated from the second story of No. 14, a five-story brick building occupied by RUDER & THATCHER, wholesale hardware dealers on the first and third floors. Their stock was destroyed with the exception of a few hundred dollars worth of cutlery. The firm loses $50,000; supposed to be fully covered by insurance. The second, fourth and fifth floors were occupied by B. T. SUTTON, boot and shoe dealer. His loss is estimated at $20,000; insured for $16,000 in the North American Fire Association of Pennsylvania, of this city. The five-story brick buildings adjoining (Nos. 12 and 14) were also wrecked. No. 12 was occupied by MUSSLEMAN & KIRK, wholesale dealers in carpet yarns, &c. The stock was destroyed to the amount of $50,000; insured for $45,000 in the Pennsylvania Spring Garden Fire Association and other city companies. No. 16 was occupied on the first floor as a boot and shoe house by THATCHER & Co. Loss $15,000 by water; insured as follows: Niagara of New-York, $10,000; Continental, Lorillard and Phœnix, $5,000 each; Ætna of Hartford, $8,000; total, $33,000.

The second and third floors were occupied by TAYLOR, GIBSON & WILSON, dealers in tailors' trimmings; insured in New-York companies. H. NILL, dealer in shoes and gaiters, and W. A. UPDIKE, shoe manufacturer, occupied the fourth and fifth floors. They lose the greater part of their stock; partly insured in Philadelphia and Eastern companies. Loss on building $30,000 to $40,000; partly covered by insurance. No. 18 also a five-story brick building, was pretty badly damaged. It was occupied by THOMAS CARSON & Co., wholesale notion dealers. Their stock was damaged to the extent of $5,000; insured for $20,000. C. J. HUNT & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, who are occupants of the upper floors, lost heavily by water. The stock of F. H. WATT, trunk dealer, in the basement of No. 10 North Fourth-street, was damaged to the amount of $2,000 by water; insured. The building of the Seventh National Bank, at the corner of Fourth and Market streets, was slightly damaged about the roof. A patrol wagon upset at the corner of Sixth and Arch streets on the way to the fire, Captain MCCUSKER was thrown out and cut about the head and face.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 26.—The upper stories of a building on Fourth-street, between Locust and St. Charles streets, occupied by what is known as "the dollar store," were burned yesterday. The loss on stock is estimated at $5,000; insured in Eastern offices for $15,000. The adjoining dry goods store of GEORGE M. FISHER & Co., was somewhat damaged by water.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—S. ELY's cotton pickery was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss, $30,000. JAMES FROST, a member of the Chalmette Fire Company, had his leg broken by a falling wall.

Another Large Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—The Columbia Sugar Refinery of Messrs. RODGERS & MITCHELL, corner of Third and Vine streets, was destroyed by fire to-day. Loss $220,000. Insurance $120,000, mostly in city companies.

THE EAST.

Arrest of a Supposed Murderer in New-Haven—Sudden Death—Murder in Providence—Christmas in New-England.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 27.—A man answering the desbription of LEONHARDT SCHUMM, the Newark (N. J.) murderer, was arrested in North Haven to-day by the Police of this city. ....SAMUEL C. WHITE, of South Norwalk, Conn., came to this city to spend Christmas. He had been drinking freely, and in attempting to go into the back yard at the Revere House, fell down. He died a few hours after. Only a small scar was visible, which the physicians think insufficient to cause death. A Coroner's jury is investigating the case....Christmas was comparatively quiet in this city.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 26.—In Mapleville, one day last week, CHARLES MURRAY, a wool sorter, had an altercation with his son, and cut his throat so badly that he died soon after. The murderer escaped....Christmas was observed here more generally than ever before....A mild Summer-like rain has been falling all day.

THE SOUTH.

An Order to Convene the Mississippi Legislature—A Provisional Government—The New-Orleans Custom House—Murderous Affray in Savannah.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 26.—General AMES has ordered the Legislature to convene on the 11th of January. The following officers, elected at the late election, are appointed provisional officers until their installation: JAMES L. ALCORN, Governor; JAMES LYNCH, (colored,) Secretary of State; HENRY MUSGROVE, State Auditor; JOSHUA S. MORRIS, Attorney-General. About one-fifth of the Legislature elected are Conservatives.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 26.—H. B. LANSDALE, a prominent merchant, is dead....The difficulty between the *Republican* and Collector CASEY has ended in a compromise. In a note to the editor of the *Republican*, the Collector says: My attention has been called to some strictures in your paper regarding my official conduct in the disposition of the personnel of the Custom House. Some Democrats have been and are now in the Custom House, but as fast as the interests of the Government will permit and competent and trustworthy men can be found, I shall remove them, and appoint Republicans in their places.

The Mutuals, of New-York, and the Southerns, of New-Orleans, played a game of base ball this afternoon. The ground was in bad condition, and the weather cloudy and disagreeable. The game was well played, especially by the Mutuals. The clubs assembled their respective sides, advanced to the centre of the ground, shook hands, and after a pleasant interchange the game commenced. The following is the score by innings: Mutuals—6, 0, 6, 14, 8, 1, 5, 2, 0—total, 42; Southerns—0, 3, 1, 1, 2, 10, 1, 3, 3—total, 14. A grand ball will be given to the Mutuals to-morrow night.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 26.—A fight occurred on Christmas afternoon among some negroes in the western portion of the city. While a party of Police were endeavoring to stop the disturbance they were attacked by the crowd, and one of them, JOHN SULLIVAN, was shot and instantly killed, and another wounded. Twenty-five negroes have been arrested.

MOBILE, Dec. 26.—There was no market yesterday, business being generally suspended. It rained all day. A sumptuous dinner was given yesterday at the Battle House, by Col. W. D. MANN, proprietor of the Mobile *Register*, to the employes of that office. Many invited guests were present, including many prominent citizens and members of the editorial profession from abroad. It was an occasion of unbounded hilarity, enjoyment and good feeling. There will be no papers published here until Monday evening.

THE RED RIVER REBELLION.

A Declaration of Independence—A Provisional Government Established—Interesting Statements from the Seat of War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 25.—A special telegram to the *Tribune*, from St. Paul, says: "The declaration of independence of the Provisional Government of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, was received from Red River to-day. It was signed by JOHN B. RUCE, President, and LOUIS RIELLE, Secretary. The preamble of the document, which is quite voluminous, recites that the Republic's authority commands the obedience and respect of its subjects; that the people, when they have no government, are free to adopt whatever form it sees fit; that the people of Rupert's Land have heretofore respected the authority of the company of adventurers known as the Hudson Bay Company, which circumstances had placed over them; that this government was far from answering the wants of the people; that that government, having abandoned them by transferring to a strange power the sacred authority confided to it, the people of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory became free from all allegiance to said government; that they refuse to recognize the authority of Canada; that in sending back Governor MCDOUGALL and his companions, coming in the name of Canada to rule them with the rod of despotism, they have but acted in conformity to that sacred right which commands every citizen to resist enslavement; that they will continue to oppose the establishment of Canadian authority under the announced form. The proclamation concludes as follows: "Furthermore we do declare and proclaim, in the name of the people of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, that we have established a Provisional Government and hold it to be the only lawful authority now in existence in Rupert's Land which claims the obedience and respect of its people; that meanwhile we hold ourselves in readiness to enter into such negotiations with the Canadian Government as may be favorable to the good government and prosperity of this people. In support of this declaration, relying on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge on oath our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor." The *Press* correspondence states that the offer to treat with Canada is on terms which the Canadian Government will not be likely to assent to. The real programme of the leaders is a far more radical one, but as the English-speaking portion of the population have as yet no delegation in the council, they do not want to announce their designs until the co-operation and unity of the whole settlement has been secured, after which they will make a bold strike for independence. Colonel DENNIS, Surveyor-General of the Dominion, who organized the Indians in support of Governor MCDOUGALL, has formally disbanded his forces, and in a proclamation ordered all the loyal party to cease further action under the appeal to arms. The stone fort has accordingly been abandoned. Colonel DENNIS is still a fugitive....Another letter says: "When the party were recently captured at the residence of Dr. SCHULTZ, there were no fires in the stoves, and an examination disclosed large quantities of powder and cartridges concealed in the stoves and stovepipes. Arms and ammunition were also found under the floors. Had fires been lighted in the stoves the building and its captors would have been blown to atoms."

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the China from Japan—Five Hundred Chinese and Japanese Arrived.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The steamship *China* arrived this morning from Hong Kong Nov. 19 and Yokohama Dec. 2. She brought a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, including 520 Chinese and Japanese. General VAN VALKENBURG, late United States Minister to Japan, and his suite, also came on the *China*. The following officers of the United States Navy were also passengers: For San Francisco—C. W. Cushing, W. F. Thomas, L. Russell, T. J. Hausche, W. S. Arthur and forty others. For New-York—Mrs. M. G. Holmes and two children, H. Gilpike, B. Weigner, Rev. J. B. Morrere. For Europe—Baron Van Bausent, E. Witherbab, John Paul. The *China* brought 17 packages of silk and 1,242 boxes of tea, to go overland to New-York, and 507 packages of tea for Chicago. The steamer *America* arrived at Yokohama on the 13th of November.

Action of Pittsburg on the Death of Mr. Stanton—Singular Cases of Suicide—Christmas.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—Mayor BRUSH has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens generally to take action on the death of Hon. E. M. STANTON, a former member of the Bar in this city. He requests business houses to be closed and the city bells to be tolled between 12 and 1 o'clock on Monday. HENRY SEITZ, a German boy 16 years old, visited the house of Mrs. WEHOWSKI, in Alleghany City, yesterday, to solicit the company of a young lady to the skating park. She gave him no decided answer. He declared if she would not go he would shoot himself, flourishing a pistol at the time. Shortly afterward the boy was found shot in the forehead. He died in a few hours. On the same afternoon ALLEN L. COLE, a boy 15 years old, residing in Alleghany City, accidentally shot himself with a pistol. He died to-day....Christmas was not as generally observed as heretofore. Many retail stores and business houses were open as usual.

Murder in Boston—A Storm.

BOSTON, Dec. 26.—CATHARINE RILEY, a widow, aged 35, and the mother of two children, was stabbed in the throat and killed, yesterday afternoon, by GEORGE COLLINS, a rough, aged 20 years. The murder took place in a cross street, and grew out of a quarrel about the sum of five cents. Both parties were under the influence of liquor. COLLINS was arrested....A southerly rain storm has prevailed here since Saturday midnight.

Railroad Accident—A Collision at Trenton, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—On Saturday evening the Southern and Western trains were detained at Trenton two and a half hours. The Western train leaving New-York at 9 o'clock P. M. was detained at Trenton, repairing a hot journal under one of the cars. The Washington train leaving New-York at 9:20 P. M., ran into the rear of the Western train, damaging the locomotive and several cars. One passenger was slightly injured, and a brakeman on the Western train had his ankle sprained. The conductor of the Western train detained at Taunton sent the usual danger signal back to warn the Washington train, but owing to the hazy state of the atmosphere, it being a dark and stormy night, the engineer failed to see the signal in time, and the slippery condition of the track prevented his checking speed in time to avoid the accident.

THE INDIANS.

The Utes and Apaches—No Trouble Apprehended—A Contest Between Whites for Government Money.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 25.—Lieutenant C. T. SPEAR, agent, and W. J. GODFREY, interpreter, for the Southern Utes, deny the recent statement of apprehended trouble with the Utes and Apaches. It is true the Apaches are out on a hunt, but they do not refuse to go on the reservations. The report to this effect probably originated in jealousy. The agency was established in about the centre of the Indian reservations in Colorado, where the Indians themselves placed it, but the people of New-Mexico desire to break up the agency so as to have it located in their midst, in order that they may secure the benefits arising from the Government appropriation, which amounts to $2,000,000 per annum. Lieutenant SPEAR also says if any trouble arises the responsibility rests upon the people of New-Mexico. The Utes are peaceable and manifest a desire to cultivate the advantages of civilization, among which is education. They desire their children may be taught, and already have school houses for that purpose. The Utes are well provided for by the Government, and as a consequence are contented and will make no trouble if let alone.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26.—Last evening, at the American House, on Chestnut-street, the first annual reunion of the reporters of the Philadelphia papers took place. Twenty-three gentlemen were in attendance, representing all the daily and Sunday papers in the city. The evening was pleasantly spent, and the event was a most happy one.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 26.—On Thursday night burglars entered the house of JAMES D. STEBBINS, a men 80 years of age, who resided one mile east of Clinton, Oneida County. A struggle ensued between the parties. The robbers left the old man insensible on the kitchen floor, and he died at 9 o'clock last evening. Two men, named SWEENEY and RUSH, have been arrested on suspicion.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Dec. 26.—The Denver mail coach was stopped fifteen miles from here last night by two armed men. The stage contained two men and the driver, all unarmed. The robbers, after firing several shots, took the stage team and mail and drove off, leaving the passengers to walk to Cheyenne. Sixty cavalrymen have gone in pursuit of the robbers.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—The Southern Express Office at Huntington, Tenn., was robbed on Wednesday night of $3,300. The robbers first knocked EDWARD COLE, the agent, insensible, and then deliberately broke the safe. No clue has been obtained to the thieves.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 26.—The Post Office, Internal Revenue office and United States and State Courts will close to-morrow until after the funeral of Ex-Secretary STANTON. The flags in this city are at half-mast.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 26.—Business was entirely suspended yesterday, and the attendance at the churches very large, considering the inclement weather.

OHIO FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenses During the Year—The State Debt.

From the Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Dec 24.

Governor HAYES yesterday received the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The receipts for the year were as follows:

Balance in Treasury, May 15, 1869		$227,644 99
Taxes		593,879 55
School Lands, Section 16	$8,040 44	
School Lands, Section 29	548 15	
School Lands, Virginia Military	100 00—	8,688 59
Surplus revenue		2,249 42
War claims refunded by the United States		23,372 29
Land sales		5,422 00
Dresden lots		100 00
Buttles' estate		4,000 00
Interest on State stocks exchanged		440 00
Returned from New-York		29,354 86
Total		$895,651 50

DISBURSEMENTS.

Principal of funded debt		$158,500 00
Interest on funded debt	$308,844 15	
Interest on irreducible debt	77 12—	$308,921 27
Offices expenses		888 23
Transfer of general revenue by Auditor of State, under act of May 15, 1869		150,000 00
Total disbursements		$618,309 50
Balance in Treasury Nov. 15, 1869		$277,342 02

THE PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

On May 15, 1869, the public funded debt of the State was	$10,048,381 86
The redemption during the six months was: Loans of 1870	31,800 00
Outstanding Nov. 15, 1869	$10,016,581 86

This sum consists of the following loans:

FOREIGN DEBT, PAYABLE AT NEW-YORK.

Loan, payable after Dec. 31, 1860, not bearing interest	$1,270 00
Loan, (Union,) payable July 1, 1868, not bearing interest	2,500 00
Loan, payable after Dec. 31, 1870, bearing 6 ₽ cent. interest	1,515,677 03
Loan, payable after Dec. 31, 1875, bearing 6 ₽ cent. interest	1,600,000 00
Loan, payable after June 31, 1881, bearing 6 ₽ cent. interest	4,095,300 00
Loan, payable after Dec. 31, 1886, bearing 6 ₽ cent. interest	2,400,000 00
Total foreign debt	$9,614,756 50

DOMESTIC DEBT, PAYABLE AT COLUMBUS.

Stock of 1849, not bearing interest	$1,765 00
National Road bonds, not bearing interest	60 36
Union loan of 1871, bearing 6 per cent. interest	400,000 00
Total domestic debt	$401,825 36
Total public funded debt, Nov. 15, 1869	$10,016,581 86

In addition to the actual redemption, as above stated, the Commissioners have purchased during the period covered by this report, Ohio State stock to the sum of $113,600, this making a real reduction of $145,400 in the State debt within that time. The amount of uncanceled State stocks now held by the Commissioners is $160,643 59, divided among the several loans as follows:

Loan of 1871	$19,000 00
Loan of 1885	29,700 00
Loan of 1881	111,943 59
Total	$160,643 59

These stocks the Commissioners can at any time cancel or exchange for the loan that matures at an earlier day, just as they should deem best for the interests of the State. Consequently, the aggregate sum thereof should be deducted from the gross amount of the outstanding or uncanceled stock, in order to arrive at the real amount of the redeemable debt. The actual amount, therefore, of the public funded debt of the State is $9,855,938 27.

The State Canals—Mr. Hatch before the Buffalo Board of Trade.

From the Buffalo Courier, Dec. 25.

HON. I. T. HATCH elucidated his canal policy before a meeting of the Board of Trade yesterday. It is Mr. HATCH's firm conviction, in which, by the way, he is joined by nearly all the canal men of the State, that the exigencies of commerce imperatively demand a new departure in canal management and policy. The present urgent needs of the canal, he claims, far exceed the means which can be relied on, without the inauguration of broad and comprehensive measures. Accordingly he proposes the funding of the canal debt, by recourse to the provisions of section 12 of article 7 of the Constitution. Under this section a law may be passed, and submitted to the people, providing for the collection of a direct annual tax for any specified object. The creation of a sinking fund to meet the debt of, say $10,000,000 in eighteen years, would require a tax of $338,000, and interest, in the aggregate, say, about $900,000. This sum, according to Mr. HATCH's bill, would be payable out of the canal revenues, provided a surplus of these existed, after the devotion to canal uses of a sufficient portion to insure the thorough completion of the canal. If such surplus did not remain, the law would authorize the collection of a direct tax to the amount named. But, in any event, the entire revenue of the canal would be liberated and made applicable at need to canal improvement. A full margin would also thus be given to the Canal Board and Legislature for the lowering and modification of tolls to suit the demands of commerce, and the way would be cleared for making the canal a channel of trade practically free.

The financial policy we have thus hastily sketched Mr. HATCH contends to be the only one now practicable, by which the canal revenues can be liberated to meet canal necessities. Its adoption, in conjunction with the revised system of canal management which it is believed Governor HOFFMAN will recommend, would, in Mr. HATCH's opinion, place our canals and commerce beyond the danger of competition from rival routes, and would restore the trade of which a moiety has already sought other channels.

WASHINGTON.

The Neutrality of Ocean Cables—A Proposition for an International Convention—Action of the United States Government—The Religious Character of the Late Mr. Stanton—The Samana Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—The Government of the United States has proposed to all the maritime Powers of the world the establishment of the principle of neutrality in ocean cables. The severing of the Cuban Cable during the past year, and the complications arising out of the peculiar *status* of the French Cable, have demonstrated the necessity of securing, by joint convention, some definite agreement on the subject, from all the maritime Powers. The Secretary of State has therefore caused to be forwarded recently to all our ministers and diplomatic agents abroad, the following explicit letter of instructions upon the subject:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 18, 1869.

SIR: The President thinks the present moment favorable for the negotiation of a joint convention by the maritime Powers of the world for the protection of submarine cables. The United States have a peculiar interest in fostering the construction of these indispensable avenues of intelligence, and in protecting them against wanton injury. Its domains extend from ocean to ocean, and its commerce plies at regular intervals alike from the ports of the Atlantic and of the Pacific to the ports of Europe and of Asia. Its citizens on the shores of both oceans are in constant communication with each other across the Continent, both by the rail and the telegraph. This central position in the commerce of the world entitles the United States to initiate this movement for the common benefit of the commerce and civilization of all. The features which the President desires to incorporate into the proposed Convention are:

First—Suitable provisions for the protection of such cable lines, in time of peace and of war, against wilful or wanton destruction or injury. We have seen during the present year the submarine cable connecting Cuba with the United States severed, and communication through it interrupted. The President proposes to prevent similar destruction and injury hereafter, by a joint declaration that such acts shall be deemed to be acts of piracy, and punished as such.

Second—Suitable provisions to encourage the future construction of such lines. Experience has already shown that the assumption, by one nation, to control the connections with the shores of another, will lead to complications that may, unless arranged, result in preventing all direct telegraphic communication between the two countries. The President deems that this can be best prevented in future by providing that hereafter no exclusive concession shall be made, without the joint action of the two Governments whose shores are to be connected. In this way the capital of both countries will be enlisted, and at the same time possible causes of difference will be removed.

Third—Provisions against scrutiny of messages by Government officials. The President thinks that the right to establish such a scrutiny in favor of the Power controlling either end of the cable is calculated to lead to trouble, and had therefore better be prevented.

A draft of a convention embodying these points has been prepared, and is herewith inclosed. It will be understood, however, that this is submitted simply as a basis for future discussion, should the leading Powers concur with the United States in considering the subject one for international consideration and jurisdiction. The President desires that the representatives at Washington, of Great Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, North Germany, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Denmark, Turkey, Greece, Venezuela, Brazil, the Argentine Confederation, Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Chili, may be empowered to enter jointly and simultaneously into negotiations with the United States and with each other, with a view of concluding a joint convention for the purposes hereinbefore referred to, and instructions identical with these are issued to the representatives of the United States at each of those Powers. You will, upon the receipt of this, propose to the Cabinet of ——, to give to its Minister at Washington powers to enter into such negotiations with the United States, and with the representatives of such other Powers as may be empowered for that purpose, and to conclude with them such a joint convention; and you are at liberty, in your discretion, to furnish to the Minister for Foreign Affairs a copy of these instructions and their inclosure. I am, Sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

The draft of the Convention which accompanies the foregoing instructions, simply puts in treaty form the suggestions thus presented for the consideration of other Powers. Several responses have already been received, and it is understood that they are all quite favorable in agreeing upon the necessity of positively establishing such principle. Though expressing no opinion upon the merits of the details of the Convention.

MR. STANTON'S RELIGIOUS CHARACTER.

The funeral of Mr. STANTON will take place at noon to-morrow from his residence on K-street. Though announced to be under the auspices of the War Department, there will be neither military nor civic display, save such as is caused by the informal attendance of a large number of military officers, with a large representation from his personal friends and acquaintances, in Congress, the Judiciary and the Civil List generally. Now that Mr. STANTON is dead, many people are unsealing their lips with incidents of his life, which his desires and wishes have heretofore kept concealed. Few people who met him in ordinary business knew to what extent he was literally a God-fearing man, and to what an extent he believed in prayer. Rev. Dr. GRAY, late pastor of the E-street Baptist Church of this city, who preached here to-day, related the following interesting personal incident in the course of his sermon: About two years ago, while Mr. STANTON was holding possession of the War Office, and a voluntary prisoner therein, Rev. Mr. FULTON, of Boston, came on, and while here requested me to accompany him in a visit to Mr. STANTON. We went, and were very cordially received by him. Mr. FULTON addressed him and said: "I have made you a special subject of prayer and have regarded you as the saviour of our country, and I believe God has heard prayer on your behalf." After congratulating him on the noble stand he had taken during the war, the services he had rendered his country, and also the stand he had taken at that time; Mr. STANTON said: "Gentlemen, I believe in God and I believe in prayer, although I am not a professor of religion in the common acceptation of the term; and when, during the war, I received discouraging dispatches from the army, I would lock my door, spread out the dispatches, and kneel down and pray to God to save my country, and then go and talk with Mr. LINCOLN." Mr. FULTON then said: "Mr. STANTON, this is an interesting incident in the history of the war, am I at liberty to repeat it?" He replied; "Not now. Were this statement to be made public under existing circumstances, my enemies would regard it as a bid for the sympathy and support of the praying portion of the country. Wait till I am dead, then you may tell it." Just as they were about to leave, Mr. STANTON rose and locked the door, and said: "Gentlemen, I would like to have you spend a few moments in prayer." Mr. FULTON in his brusque way said: "GRAY, pray." Mr. GRAY did so, and then Mr. FULTON prayed most earnestly for him. During prayer Mr. STANTON wept like a child.

JUDGE HOAR AND THE SUPREME BENCH.

The statements giving the probable vote on the nominations of Mr. HOAR, are erroneous in many respects. The following is the most correct list that has yet been put in print: Yeas—Buckingham, Cattell, Cole, Corbett, Cragin, Hamlin, Morrill, (Maine,) Morrill, (Vermont,) Morton, Nye, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Scott, Sumner, Trumbull, Willey, Wilson, Warner—20. Nays—Abbott, Bayard, Brownlow, Carpenter, Casserly, Chandler, Conkling, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamilton, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Kellogg, McDonald, Norton, Osborn, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Saulsbury, Sawyer, Schurz, Spencer, Stewart, Stockton, Mayer, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Williams—35. Absent—Anthony, Boreman, Cameron, Fenton, Ferry, McCreery, Pool, Sherman, Sprague, Yates—10. The main objection urged by Senators in Executive Session against Mr. HOAR was purely one of section, but no one doubts that the opposition would be quite as strong if that one had no existence.

THE SAMANA TREATY.

The treaty whereby this Government acquires possession of the bay and peninsular of Samana, under a lease for fifty years, with a contingent right to purchase at a specified sum, will be ready to be transmitted to the Senate promptly on the reassembling of Congress on the 10th of January. There will thus be no delay in reaching an early decision upon the subject, so far as Congress in concerned. As a considerable sum of money is involved, it is not impossible that we may have a revival of the contest in the House over the question raised in the Alaska appropriation, viz.: Can a treaty be considered obligatory, unless the House consents to pass the appropriations required in it? Mr. SUMNER demolished this pretence when it was set up on that occasion, but he did not drive it out of the heads of Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE and his followers, some of whom remain to raise the question anew at the first opportunity.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE LATE MR. STANTON.

The funeral of the late Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON will take place at 12 o'clock to-morrow, from his late residence on K-street, Franklin-square. At the request of the Justices of the Supreme Court, concurred in by the family, the arrangements are taken in charge by the War Department. In compliance with the wishes of the family, that the funeral should be strictly private, there will be no military display, but in order that the general desire of the public to join in the obsequies may be gratified, officers will be on the ground to assign an appropriate position in the procession to those who may appear at the appointed time. In deference to the expressed wish of Mrs. STANTON, the coffin containing the remains of Mr. STANTON will be closed in the chamber where he died. After this is done, the body will be removed to the parlor, where the funeral services will be performed. One hundred carriages have been engaged by the undertakers, and the Superintendent of Police will detail a sufficient force to keep the crowd from obstructing the streets in the way of the funeral.

The last visit of Mr. STANTON to the Executive Mansion was on Wednesday, when he called to thank the President for his appointment as Associate Justice. The legal argument made by Mr. STANTON in the Whitney and Mowrey case was before Associate Justice SWAYNE, who on three several occasions, week before last, went to Mr. STANTON's residence for that purpose, and especially for the accommodation of Mr. STANTON, considering his ill health. The commission of Mr. STANTON as Associate Justice had not been signed at the time of his death; but in the course of the day the President appended his signature and sent the paper to the widow as a mark of respect.

A meeting of the members of the House of Representatives was held yesterday, Mr. H. L. DAWES in the chair, and Mr. BUTLER, of Tennessee, Secretary. Representatives HOOPER, of Massachusetts, and GARFIELD, of Ohio, were appointed a committee to confer with Senators with reference to the death of Mr. STANTON. They reported that the Senators were in session; whereupon a committee, consisting of Representatives HOOPER, GARFIELD, POLAND and JUDD were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, which were approved, and are as follows:

Resolved, That we have received the information of the death of Hon. E. M. STANTON with unaffected sorrow, and that, in common with the whole American people, we mourn his loss, and express our grateful remembrance of his eminent public services.

Resolved, That we tender to his widow and family our sincere sympathy in their bereavement, and as a token of our respect to his memory we will in a body attend his funeral.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the widow of the deceased.

(Signed,) H. L. DAWES, Chairman.

R. B. BUTLER, of Tennessee, Secretary.

Senator SHERMAN, on behalf of the Senators and Representatives, subsequently had an interview with Mrs. STANTON, and expressed to her the desire that the body should be removed to the Hall of the House of Representatives, where the funeral ceremonies should be conducted. Mrs. STANTON feelingly expressed her gratitude for this mark of respect, but owing to her private grief and ill health, she would be unable to be present at the Capitol, and for this reason she was not at liberty to assent to such arrangement.

Afterward it was suggested that the services be held at the Church of the Epiphany as affording greater opportunities for attendance; but this was also declined. The funeral will therefore take place from the late residence of the deceased. The ceremonies will be conducted by Rev. Dr. STARKIE, assisted by Rev. Dr. SPARROW, of the Alexandria Episcopal Seminary.

The Holidays at the Capital—Detrimental Suspension of Public Business—The Death of Mr. Stanton—The International Exhibition—A Word for Washington.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 25, 1869.

Christmas Day closes with a dreary rain storm, and has been little blessed in point of weather, being raw, dark and gloomy. But the holiday will be a long one, since by departmental order public business is all suspended from Friday noon, the 24th, till Monday morning, the 27th. Monday is given to the memory of Mr. STANTON, and adds a consecutive day to the suspension of public business. Most of the Departments can stand this, but there is one that cannot. That one is the Internal Revenue Office, whose business is increasing so rapidly that it is impossible to keep up with it, and the public interest suffers. There is pressing need of the immediate reorganization of this Bureau, with a sufficient increase of its force to meet the rapid increase of work. Even with a reduction of taxation, the work is not likely to decrease, so long as the present number of officers and districts, as well as the present machinery, are retained. There is scarcely a night that a large force of clerks is not detained by the Commissioner to bring up the work which has accumulated. These holidays, therefore, interfere with business, and yet no class of men need them more than these same over-worked men of the Internal Revenue Office. For the remainder of holiday week the Departments will close at 12 M. each day.

THE LATE MR. STANTON.

The sudden death of Mr. STANTON is the topic of comment in all circles. There are no new facts to add to the statements of the cause and manner of his death. Some allusion has been made to his utter retirement into private life after he left the War Office and during the few months of the present Administration. His enfeebled health is the explanation of this, although it is proper to say that so far as this Administration is concerned he early caused it to be understood that he desired nothing in the shape of office. I believe it is also correct to say that, contrary to the belief in some quarters, he was not consulted either as to the policy of the Administration or as to its principal appointments. On retiring from the War Department Mr. STANTON found his practice largely broken up, and he has spent such portions of the past year and a half, as his enfeebled health permitted, in rebuilding it. This was a slow process of course, and as during much of the time he was unable to argue cases personally, he has done considerable work in preparing cases for other lawyers—or, in other words, furnishing brains for those who had the cases.

A PREFECT OF THE POTOMAC NEEDED.

The people of Washington are getting pretty thoroughly aroused on the subject of the proposed International Exhibition in 1872. The imputations upon the city have provoked a spirit of resentment, which is likely to have an excellent effect in convincing the country that there is pluck, energy and capital here, contrary to a general belief otherwise. Certainly some of the criticisms upon Washington recently made are wholly undeserved. For the past four years the people have certainly shown no lack of public spirit. The improvement of the city has been marked in point of private enterprise, and if Congress had half done its duty, or aided the citizens in doing theirs, the progress would have been all that could be desired. When Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, gets up in the Senate and says he is "ashamed of Washington" he is simply admitting that he is ashamed of his own work. His speech the other day was the severest rebuke to Congress which has yet been uttered, though it was not intended as such. Nothing is clearer than that it is the duty of Congress to make the capital the pride of the nation. Yet Mr. MORRILL admits that he is ashamed of himself. It is because he has neglected his duty. Where $200,000 have been appropriated, $2,000,000 should be. By the vicious system now in vogue, Congress appropriates half enough money for an object, and then leaves it in an unfinished condition, and quarrels over the work already done. No wonder Mr. MORRILL is ashamed of it. He ought to be, and his shame ought to cover him until he sees his duty clearer and uses his influence to make Washington what he himself declares it ought to be. Suppose you remove the capital to some place out West, where you can get a new jurisdiction ceded for the purpose, how long will Mr. MORRILL and his friends continue to be ashamed of their capital? If it has taken seventy years to bring Washington to a point where, with $150,000,000 of public expenditure, it is still in a shameful condition, how long would it take to build a new capital on the Mississippi that was not a shame and a reproach to the nation? The way to remove reproach from Washington is to authorize the annual expenditure of two or three millions of dollars, under a military engineering commission, composed of men like General HUMPHRIES, General MICHLER, Secretary BELKNAP, &c. MICHLER does wonders, even now, with the beggarly sums at his command. But trust him as truly as he deserves to be trusted, with two millions per annum, and see what he would do. Make him as truly Prefect of the Potomac as HAUSSMANN is Prefect of the Seine, and public reproach will not long rest upon Washington. The movement for an International Exhibition is a well-meant effort of the people here to aid in removing this reproach, and it deserves to succeed. Washington is an appropriate place, because it is the capital. There is more of general public interest to be seen and learned here than anywhere else in the country. Congress will be in session, and will be an interesting study for all foreigners. Access by water from the sea is complete. By the time the Exhibition is held there will be five railroads leading hither from all quarters of the country. These will be completed in less than two years in any event. As to accommodations this city can accommodate a larger number of visitors in proportion to its population than any other city in the country, simply because it is the chief business of a large part of its people. At a week's notice Washington could make room for an influx of 25,000 visitors—more than there ever will be at any one time at an International Exhibition here or elsewhere. If the capital cannot be removed to New-York—the only place it ought to be removed to—then endow it permanently here, so near New-York, that everybody who comes to the exhibition will also go to New-York, and thus enjoy both the capital and the Metropolis of the country. CYMON.

Three Young Girls Decoyed From New-York to St. Louis—Their Rescue.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 24.

Yesterday morning, Captain LEE, Chief of Police, received a telegram from Inspector DILKS, of New-York, giving a description of three young girls, who had left that city for St. Louis, under circumstances leading to the belief that they had been seduced away from home for evil purposes, and requesting their arrest on behalf of their relatives. Captain LEE immediately instituted inquiries, and during the day the three truant girls were found in a disreputable house on Poplar-street. They were brought to the Central Station and placed in confinement until further information could be obtained from New-York. The girls are all about 18 years of age, and are remarkably pretty, and evidently belong to respectable families. Their youthful, elastic spirits are not so much depressed by their arrest, but they express thankfulness that they were rescued from a house of infamy, and state that they were not at all aware of its character. The story they tell, with every evidence of truthfulness, is briefly as follows: They are not related to each other, but were at school together, and were fast and intimate friends. Their life in New York was irksome because of restraint, and they became mutually impatient for a more extended and animated view of the world. In other words, they had their dreams as all girls have, only in this case there appears to have been a lack of that tender home influence which curbs the recklessness of young and passionate natures. One day they saw an advertisement in a New-Orleans paper stating that some young girls were wanted to be sent to California. Here was a brilliant chance, and they immediately met in conclave to consider it. It does not appear to have struck them that girls could be "wanted" for any but kind purposes, and they finally determined to investigate the matter. They called at the address given on Canal-street, and there met the advertiser. He was a man well known in this city. The interview was quite a lengthy one. The girls said they did not want to go as far as California, and then the man said he would bring them to St. Louis, and pay their expenses, which he represented as about 400 miles from New-York. In further persuading them to go, he put before them all sorts of exciting and alluring pictures. "He told us," to use the simple language of one of the damsels, "that we should have no work to do, but would live in a marble-fronted house, and wear silks, and have a carriage to ride in, and go to balls and parties."

Their girlish minds could not resist the sparkling proposition, and, oblivious of the consequences, they agreed to start. On Monday evening last they left New-York and arrived here, their expenses being defrayed by their male attendant, who treated them courteously during the journey. On reaching this city late at night, they were taken to a house on Poplar-street, well known to the police as of ill-repute. Here one of them passed the night, and her companions slept in an adjoining house. They were well treated, and nothing occurred to excite their alarm or suspicions until, in the morning, the police arrested them, and they were informed of the character of the place to which they had been brought. They manifested a good deal of surprise but did not appear to realize the future of vice and misery from which they had been rescued. Full of exuberant health and spirits, they said they were very glad to be taken from that horrible house, but nevertheless seem to think their whole trip was a capital piece of fun. They object decidedly to returning to New-York, and say they are both ashamed and afraid to do so; but would be delighted to get some employment in this city, in which case they affirm they would set themselves to live quietly and work hard to make an honest livelihood. To-day, probably, or to-morrow, they will be sent back to New-York to their people.

In this case, had not the girls left some trace in New-York by which the Police were enabled to ascertain their destination and so secure the co-operation of the Police Department here, most probably the unfortunate and betrayed maidens would never have been heard of again, or, if heard of, only as lost forever to honor and virtue. One of them has a widowed mother, and it was her inquiries after her missing child that led to the discovery that three had eloped at the same time and together.

A Fatal Mistake—Tasting Corrosive Sublimate.

From the Portland (Me.) Argus, Dec. 25.

Last night, about 12:15 o'clock, Mr. DANIEL STRONG, aged 69 years, died from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate taken through mistake. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon he went up stairs at his home and found a vial of something he knew not what. He inhaled some of it and then knew not what it was. He took took some in his mouth but only swallowed a very little of it, spitting the rest out. He went down stairs, and in a few moments felt a burning sensation in his stomach. His daughter, after finding he had tasted what was kept for bed bug poison, gave him something to throw it off, and Drs. DODGE and CLARK were called and gave him antidotes. At first he suffered a terrible burning at the stomach, and vomited blood, but shortly before he passed away he breathed easier and died without a struggle. Just one month ago to-day his wife died.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPE AND THE COUNCIL. By JANUS. Authorized translation from the German. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. Advance sheets.

This work is timely and valuable. It is the production of Catholic authors who have no sympathy with the ultramontane views which are claimed to be in a majority at the Council now in session at Rome, and its immediate object is to bring the light of history to bear upon the questions which are to be discussed and decided at this Council.

But the intent of the work is not simply historical; it deals very largely with ecclesiastical politics, and shows that two rival tendencies of opposing character and aims, have been long developing themselves within the Catholic Church, and are now met in this Council, as in an arena, for a struggle which shall give the mastery either to the party which holds to the Papacy, or to the so-called liberal party which rejects the doctrine which the Roman Jesuits have for years commended as the only true doctrine for the Government of the Church.

It is contended that the elevation of the doctrine of infallibility into an article of faith will not only cripple all intellectual movement and scientific activity in the Catholic Church, but also build up a new wall of partition, strong and impenetrable, between that Church and those religious communities which are separated from her. This would forever extinguish the hope of a future reunion of the divided Churches of the East and the West; for the Eastern Church would never subject itself to a union which would involve abject submission to the Roman Pontiff; and Protestant bodies would, under no conceivable circumstances, so far relinquish the rights of private judgment and religious freedom, as to yield to the arbitrary power of a single man, vastly increased as it would be by the recognition of the dogma of infallibility. The result of the present Council, if it should make the Syllabus already proclaimed a dogma of the Church, propound the new dogma of the bodily assumption of the Virgin Mary, and, above all, declare as an article of faith the infallibility of the Pope, would, in the view of these authors, be disastrous to Catholicism. It would bring the whole Church under the control of the Jesuits, so that in Rome itself the saying will be verified, "Thou wilt shudder thyself at thy likeness to God." It would require a deliberate falsification of Church history, a denial of the teaching of the Fathers, and assumptions which it would be impossible to maintain in the face of enlightened Christendom. Such are the conclusions of JANUS, and they are supported by careful citations from history, calculated to exhibit the absurdity of the doctrine of Papal infallibility. Among these are the full history of the Isidorian Decretals, and other Roman fabrications, an extended view of Papal encroachments upon Episcopal rights, the relation of Popes to Councils in the middle ages, and accounts of several Councils. The book closes with an able comparison of the infallibility of the Church and of the Popes, and an exhibition of the moral effect of the theory of infallibility upon the Pope. Thoughtful Catholics, and especially Liberal Catholics, will read this book with interest; and Protestants who desire to gain a knowledge of those questions which agitate the Romish Church, can see one view fully presented here.

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SYPHILOGRAPHY AND DERMATOLOGY. Edited by M. H. HENRY, M. D., &c. New-York: CHRISTERN. January, 1870.

This is a publication of great value and importance to medical men. In the first place, a special journal has never before been devoted to the class of cases referred to in the title. ERASMUS WILSON publishes a periodical on cutaneous disorders; but Dr. HENRY is the first to offer to his fellow practitioners the more important and much more needed work named above. We cannot here describe at any length its general scope and plan, nor is it necessary that we should do so, as the medical reader will comprehend them at once. But we may say that the *Journal* will be published quarterly, and that original communications from first-rate authorities will appear in each number. Moreover, full information will be laid before the readers in reference to all other publications on this branch of medical science, as well as careful translations and adaptations from foreign journals. In short, there is nothing likely to be of use to the practioner in town or country which will not be included in the new *Journal*.

The first number gives ample promise of the future. There is a valuable article by Dr. BOECK, Professor in the University of Christiania, Norway; another by Dr. W. H. VAN BUREN, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College: a third by Dr. R. W. TAYLOR, Surgeon to the New-York Dispensary, and several others by gentlemen of special information and practice. There are also some very careful and *useful* reviews of foreign books, and selections from foreign journals—a most valuable feature in the work—by the Editor. In addition we have a number of Therapeutical notes, and an analysis of current literature on the subject. This is a general outline of the contents of the number before us. It does not do justice to the work, but the medical profession will judge from what we have said that the new *Journal* will hereafter be indispensable to every man who desires to keep himself well informed, and on a level with the discoveries of the age. The editor has acquired a reputation for his great knowledge of the diseases treated of, and for the laborious and patient study which he has given to existing literature bearing in any way upon these diseases. The work will, therefore, be under most efficient management. We may add, as a minor but not insignificant point, that it is beautifully printed, and that in appearance it is fit to rank with the very best of foreign journals. The publication will attract great attention at home and abroad, and it cannot fail to be the means of assisting in the successful treatment of a large class of diseases.

ASTRONOMY WITHOUT MATHEMATICS. By EDMUND BECKETT DENISON, LL. D., Q. C., F. R. A. S., &c. From the Fourth London Edition. Edited, with corrections and notes, by PLINY E. CHASE, A. M. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM & SON.

The title of Dr. DENISON's book is to some extent a misnomer. Mathematical formulas abound in it, and there are even such geometrical abstrusities as angles and degrees. Nevertheless the propositions are set about with the fewest possible difficulties, and the rest of the text is intelligible, one may suppose, to the humblest or least tutored understanding. There are, of course, people who, from lack of education or natural incapacity, know little of mathematical science, and yet would like to know something of the planets and stars. The objections to a popular treatment of scientific subjects, sound as in general they are, are so frequently disregarded as perhaps to bar any claim to special respect in behalf of the celestial science. Dr. DENISON, indeed, although he will not part with his attractive title, goes no further than his preface without showing a certain compunction. "It is idle," he says, "to suppose that anything can be learned of astronomy as a science of causes and effects without some study and power of thought, and some natural capacity for geometrical conceptions." Why, then, hold out the idea on the title page that the knowledge is to be gained without such labor or capacity? Because, our ingenious author would reply, "those who cannot always follow the reasoning may still read the results." From these statements, the drift and value of *Astronomy Without Mathematics* may be readily deduced. As what may be called a refresher to those who have formerly sought acquaintance with astronomy in the usual rugged ways, the book will be found useful. And as there are thousands of mariners who use the calculations of the *Nautical Almanac*, and use them properly, who have not the remotest conception of the processes whereby those calculations are reached, so there may be many who, for less responsible purposes, may avail themselves of Dr. DENISON's clearly-told facts. The volume is put together in attractive style, and having passed through four editions in London, it will probably meet extensive circulation among ourselves.

—Among the holiday books not hitherto noticed by us, is an illustrated edition of SHAKESPEARE's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, issued by ROBERTS BROTHERS, of Boston. The designs are in silhouette, the text is surrounded by crimson borders, and the publication, in mechanical respects, is quite handsome. We do not admire the style of illustration—making an exception in favor of the vignette, an ideal face not perfect in expression, but creditable as a work of art—but readily concede that in its way it is remarkable fine....A pretty volume published by GEORGE A. LEAVITT, of New-York, and edited by ALICE and PHŒBE CARY, is called *From Year to Year*. It is a kind of revival of the old-time Annuals, and contains a pleasant miscellany of poetry and prose, interspersed with mezzotint engravings....*Ting-a-Ling* is a cleverly written and nicely illustrated child's book, by FRANK R. STOCKTON, published by HURD & HOUGHTON. The scenes are laid in the East, and are managed with considerable spirit and variety.

Books Received.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York, 1870. *The Proverbs of Solomon Theologically and Homiletically Expounded.* By Dr. OTTO ZOCKLER, Professor of Theology at Greifswald. Translated and edited by Rev. CHARLES A. AIKEN, Ph. D., Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1869. *The Poems of Mrs. Emma C. Embury.* First collected edition.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *Two Lives in One.* By VIEUX MOUSTACHE. With a frontispiece by DARLEY.

—GEO. A. LEAVITT, New-York. *From the Creation to Moses. Nursery Bible Stories in Words of One Syllable.* By the author of *From Joshua to Daniel*, &c.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1870. *Ting-a-ling.* By FRANK R. STOCKTON. Illustrated by E. B. BENSELL.

—LEE & SHEPHERD, Boston. *Young America Abroad.* By OLIVER OPTIC.

—GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston. 1870. *Gethsemane; or, Meditations and Prayers*, &c. Translated from the German of CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH NEBELIN. Edited by Mrs. COLIN MACKENZIE.

—CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co., New-York, 1870. *The Wonders of Pompeii.* By MARC MONNIER. Translated from the original French.

—HURD & HOUGHTON, New-York, 1869. *Old Horse Gray and the Parish of Grumbleton.* By EDWARD HOPPER.

—FIELDS, OSGOOD & Co., Boston, 1870. *The Cathedral.* By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

DIVISION OF THE STATE.

The Subject Discussed in Interior Cities.

From the Rochester Chronicle.

It is exceedingly gratifying to us that so many of our brethren of the Press exhibit a disposition to second the views of the *Chronicle* in favor of a division. After one or two more general elections many of those who are now reluctant to indorse the scheme will fall into line, because they will have discovered by that time that such a thing as a fair expression of the popular will, in the choice of Presidential electors, Governor and other State officers, is absolutely impracticable while the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn retain their political connection with the rural districts. The voice of the people west and north of Albany will be invariably smothered under a mountain of fraudulent returns from Manhattan and Long Island.

From the Auburn News.

The Press of the country has quite generally pronounced in favor of division. The Utica *Herald*, however, declares the project "both unwise and ungenerous." It argues that it is unwise "because the interior State would be at the mercy of Manhattan for a seaport." This argument is utterly futile from the fact that the General Government controls commerce, and the citizens of other States have all the rights and privileges in the port of New-York which are possessed by the people of the State within whose boundaries it happens to lie. After division the productions of the country will find way as freely to the sea by way of the canals, railways and rivers of the State as now. The argument which was so potent in the North against secession, that it would place the mouth of the Mississippi in the possession of a foreign Government, has no application in this case. It matters not what State happens to exercise its local authority over the mouth of a river so long as the United States holds supreme control. We would not be at the "mercy of Manhattan" so long as Uncle Sam is able to enforce his paramount law. Our contemporary argues that division of the State would be "ungenerous," because it "would consign Manhattan irretrievably to the grasp of the corruptionists." Generosity is indeed a noble trait, but we see no field for its exercise in preserving our bond of union with the City. The City will not be any more in "the grasp of the corruptionists" after division than it is now. The advantage will be that the corruptionists will not have a grasp on the country through the City, which they have at present. Their grasp upon Manhattan may be as firm and deadly as the coils of the boa constrictor, but the country will not be "in the ring." No false notions of generosity should induce us to continue our connection with the City for the purpose of protecting it. Leave the City to itself and it will be better protected than when under the guardianship of the country. The people of the City, left to themselves, will rise against corruption and misrule. The corruptionists, no longer able to lay the blame of their misdoing upon Albany legislation, will have their crimes visited on their own heads by an indignant people. New-York City would be better governed as a separate State than under the present *régime*. To call upon the country and City to continue a connection which is injurious to both, on the plea of generosity, is too absurd for serious consideration. Our contemporary appeals to State pride to second the promptings of generosity in retaining our present State boundaries. Its position in the family of States is now commanding; its influence is very great, and is only restrained from being greater by frauds." The people would have more commanding influence as citizens of two States than one, since they would have four Senators instead of two. The new State embracing the rural districts would have a larger representation in Congress than Ohio, which is now the third in the Union. Manhattan (which seems to be the name agreed upon for the Metropolitan State) would be as powerful as Massachusetts or Indiana. With the annexation of Jersey City, which will probably occur, and with the growth of the City to become the largest in the world, it will after a few years become the most powerful State in the Union. Surely, State pride can ask nothing more for City and country than the prospects thus held out. State boundaries are mere matters of convenience, and when they become sources of annoyance and trouble they should be changed. We are all vitally interested in remaining in the same great American Union—what may be the name and what the boundaries of our particular State is a matter of small moment. The political dissonance of City and country strikes many people as the most potent reason for division, but it is only one of many. The political complexion of both sections is temporary, and many change a dozen times in as many years. There are other arguments for the change, which, if not more potent, are more permanent and will influence the minds of men without respect to party, until within a few years the division will be an accomplished fact.

The Farmers in the Province of Quebec.

From the London (Ont.) Free Press, Dec. 24.

A Montreal paper gives a startling account of the condition of the agricultural population in the Province of Quebec. It states that, while the *habitans* are emigrating at the rate of tens of thousands annually, farm servants may be hired for $6 a month and board; and there are very few localities in which able-bodied men can earn on the average two shillings a day; and that now their chief food consists of potatoes and buckwheat pancakes. Why do they not take up and cultivate the Free Grants? In the older settlements, the perpetual subdivision of lands has left the present holders of so-called farms a mere strip of length without breadth, presenting more the appearance of out-door bowling-alleys than anything else.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Anglo-American Relations—The Ecumenical Council—The State of Ireland—Reciprocity—Convent Inspection.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1869.

At a meeting of the Juridical Society, a few evenings ago, a paper was read on the so-called *Alabama* question, in which it was proposed to submit all the points at issue between the two countries to the most learned statesmen and lawyers of the various countries of Europe. The *Times* expresses the opinion that this would do no good unless the coöperation of some American lawyers could be obtained, to assist in settling the case before submitting it for opinion. If such men as Mr. EVARTS and Mr. CURTIS were asked to revise the statement of facts, it might be followed by beneficial results; but, says the leading journal:

"Without such cooperation the end is doubtful. We must remember the temper and habits of thought of the American people. An American visitor at the Juridical Society on Wednesday naïvely recommended, as the best and speediest way of settling the existing differences, that England should make some sort of apology for laxity; and the exaggeration of our own vice of perfect self-contentment thus indicated is a permanent characteristic of the nation. Add to this that no people is so misrepresented and misled by its self-constituted teachers."

What can you possibly do with people who go on in that way? And then "Historicus," now M. P. for Oxford, has begun again to quote American State papers, as if America were tied up in red tape and precedents, like England, or Gen. GRANT were bound by either the acts or opinions of his predecessors, who are very likely to have been disunionists, or rebels, or both. "Historicus" quotes from a dispatch of Mr. FORSYTH to the Mexican Minister in 1836:

"It is a well-known fact that the vessels (*i. e.*, vessels of war) of the South American provinces were admitted into the ports of the United States, under their own or any other flags, from the commencement of the revolution. * * * It has never been held necessary as a preliminary to the extension of the rights of hospitality to either that the chances of war should be balanced, and the probability of eventual success determined. For this purpose it has been deemed sufficient that the party had declared its independence and at the time was actually maintaining it. Such having been the course hitherto pursued by this Government, however important it might be to consider the probability of success, if a question should arise as to the recognition of the independence of Texas, it is not to be expected that it should be made a prerequisite to the mere exercise of hospitality implied by the admission of vessels of that country into our ports. The declaration of neutrality made by the President in regard to the existing contest between Mexico and Texas was not intended to be confined to the limits of that province, or of the 'theatre of war,' within which it was hardly to be presumed that any collision would occur, or any question on the subject arise; but it was designed to extend everywhere, and to include as well the United States and their ports as the territories of the conflicting parties."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* sees no use in making any more efforts or overtures. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON came over with an entirely American treaty, was met more than half way, and got every concession he asked. Now that the American Government has rejected its own settlement, it is for it to propose another. As long as Americans think there was only one side to the question of the war, and that everybody was bound to take that side, any removal of their soreness is hopeless:

"There is no uncertainty as to the exact point of the American grievance, and no dispute as to the facts which are alleged to constitute it. A certain temper of mind did largely prevail in England during the war. We confess it. It was a temper of mind in justification of which much might be said, if we could once admit that the United States Government have any claim to hold Englishmen responsible for the expression of political opinion."

If the comments of the *Pall Mall* on the message are the least polite, those of the *Saturday Review* are, as usual, the most piquant. It says: "General GRANT probably represents with entire accuracy both the condition and the popular opinion of his countrymen, when he describes them as extremely prosperous, as wholly indifferent to the rules of political economy, and as obstinately unjust." This is the text; I spare you the sermon.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The next subject which occupies the English people and the Press leaders is the Council at Rome. Secular and religious papers are alike occupied with it. The Evangelicals meet in taverns and other appropriate places, to pray that it may be filled with confusion and come to naught—the Ritualists in their churches offer up celebrations for the intentions of the Council. The *Times* I think has devoted twenty columns already to descriptions and denunciations of a Council by which, it says, whatever it does, the world will be sure to be the gainer. Thus, whether the Pope or the Council, or both together are allowed to be infallible, they must infallibly do a world of good, if only in opening the eyes of men to Jesuit hypocrisy, Papal iniquity and all the rest of it. The *Post* regards it as the beginning of the end, as far as Rome is concerned. The *Telegraph* informs us that this is the nineteenth century, in which controversies decide nothing; but it regards the meeting as probably an infinitely greater event than those who set it on foot suspect. You may imagine the manner in which it is written about in the religious papers and preached about in thousands of pulpits.

What strikes me in all this clamor of conflicting opinions, feelings, prayers and denunciations, is the curious fact that no other religious meeting in the world would have provoked it. If this had been a Synod of the Eastern Church at Constantinople or Moscow, or a Pan-Anglican Synod at Lambeth, a Lutheran Congress, a Presbyterian Convention, a Mohommedan assemblage at Mecca, a mild curiosity would have been the only feeling, and we should have had neither prayers nor curses about it. But everybody is looking toward Rome hopefully, fearfully, wrathfully, prayerfully, as if the fate of the world depended upon the deliberations of its assembled Bishops, and as if the Catholic Church would not be in the future what it has been in the past. No Council has ever changed it. This is larger than any other, but only because the Church and the world have grown. America from North to South, Australia—vast regions of the globe unknown at the period of the Council of Trent, now have representatives in the Papal city. The Council has met with a grandeur of ceremonial befiting such an assemblage; it is expected to continue in session until June. Then it will declare what the Catholic Church believes. If a large majority of the Bishops hold the Pope to be infallible, acting in his function as Head of the Church, they may probably declare it to be "of faith." If they do so, it will be no novelty of belief, but merely a belief defined as a dogma. But there is no certainty of such a definition, and no probability that nearly a thousand Bishops, generally clever and prudent men, will deliberately do anything to injure an institution to whose prosperity they are entirely devoted. Therefore I cannot understand why Anglicans and Protestants generally should be in such a state of excitement about the Council. It is a remarkable event, no doubt, but not one to turn the earth out of its orbit. This, however, is only my notion, and I am not infallible if the Pope is; and Dr. CUMMING, the *Times* and the *Pall Mall Gazette* may be right about it. The latter journal, which is supposed to be Comtist in its creed, seems to feel worse than the rest. It says:

"To us there is something almost shocking in such a spectacle. It is deplorable, at least, to see a company of religious leaders displaying in their own persons a blasphemous delusion which, as far as it extends, falsifies the opinions of those whom it affects upon every subject which is really interesting to mankind; and there is something indescribably pernicious and deadly in that class of errors which enlist the conscience upon their side, and which men think themselves the better for holding. There is no saying where they will not extend, or what they will not spoil."

RECIPROCITY.

Wonders will never cease. Thursday's *Times* contains three columns of a report of meetings at Birmingham and Manchester in favor of reciprocity—that is against free trade. The Birmingham meetings are held by workingmen, who are the chief speakers, but the Manchester meeting in the "Free Trade Hall" was attended by about 4,000 persons, and on the platform were five members of Parliament.

"The Chairman said that in consequence of free trade legislation 'there were never in the whole history of this country so many people unemployed as at the present day. We admitted free all articles of luxury, while we retained the duties on the necessaries of life—the workingmen's tea, tobacco, &c., and while we admitted French wines cheaply we saddled the land with £6,000,000 in the way of malt duty. It had been asked, would it mend matters if we ceased buying from France because France did not buy from us? He had no hesitation in saying that this country would be eventually richer, aye, and better, taking into account the nature of the articles, if we ceased to buy from France altogether. We were very much in the same position in this matter as a man would be who, at the head of a large family, went on for years buying all sorts of the richest suits of clothes from foreign tailors, while the members of his family might be starving at home from want of employment and want of food to eat. He denied entirely that we bought cheaply from France, and he denied the truth of another popular delusion—that foreign labor was cheap. We had not to contend with cheap foreign labor either on the continent or in America, but against hostile tariffs, and what we wanted was access to those markets, precisely on the same terms on which we gave them access to our markets. British labor needed no protection. All that it wanted was a fair field and no favor."

This is nonsense. It is by having cheaper labor, and by that only that France, Belgium and Germany can undersell the English in their own home market. But many people talk nonsense at public meetings and elsewhere. The movement, however, is becoming stronger, and the French Treaty and the whole system of commercial treaties will be attacked during the coming session.

Some of the free traders insist that the great mischief comes from the trades' unions. Every combination to raise wages is, of course, directly opposed to the doctrine of supply and demand. It is a tariff for the protection of labor. The losses to English capital and labor from strikes can scarcely be estimated. Every strike is a war, with its waste and calamities, not excepting loss of life. Sometimes our side is beaten sometimes the other. The engineers and higher branches of skilled artisans, by the extent and power of their combinations, are completely victorious, and have succeeded in closing many works entirely and driving others out of the country. They are able to dictate terms as to wages, hours, the men employed, and the foremen of the works. They are masters of the situation. The miners and colliers are not so well off, but the men of our colliery have just carried their point after a strike of five months duration respecting the size of a tub. Mr. WAGNER writes from Birmingham that—

"If the cotton prints of DOLFUS, of Mulhouse, are, in China and Japan markets, much preferred to the Manchester productions, it is not the 'infernal French Treaty' that ought to be blamed for it. There are other causes at work which produce such results, and among them may perhaps be that one—that while our working population are clamorous for an early closing movement, on the continent they begin by an early opening movement, well knowing, the latter attained, the former must follow as a matter of course; and while our artisans are delighted at the opportunity of attending a delegate meeting to discuss the date when a strike shall commence, on the continent a few foremen of the works have a friendly interview with the head of the establishment, and settle any grievances in about as many seconds as these meetings of delegates last hours, or even days. We say 'Time is money;' but other nations act upon this axiom."

It seems, from the reports of the Manchester men who went to the opening of the Suez Canal, that there is cotton as well as corn in Egypt. The Mayor of Manchester headed a delegation and presented an address to the Viceroy. Wherever an English Mayor stays or goes he presents addresses. This is what he is for. The Mayor of Manchester's address was considerably on the subject of cotton. His Highness the Viceroy sympathizes with the men of Manchester, and with reason, for his own private estates produce nearly one-fourth the entire cotton crop of the country; and he is preparing to enlarge and irrigate them, and provide improved modes of culture. His Highness is said to be one of the richest men in the world.

CONVENT INSPECTION.

There is one more subject agitating England at this moment. By an evidently preconcerted movement of the Protestant Association, petitions are circulated everywhere for signatures, imploring Parliament to pass a law for the inspection of convents. And if discreet persons are appointed inspectors there can be no harm in it. There are prison, poorhouse, factory, workshop and school inspectors—why not convent inspectors as well. In old times an Englishman's house was his castle, and he could lock his doors against the King. Now he must open them to the inspector of nuisances. Convents, boarding schools, coal mines, steam boilers, every thing liable to blow up should be carefully inspected.

ANECDOTE OF THE EARL OF DERBY.

I find a pretty anecdote of the late Earl DERBY. Before he got so gouty he was a great walker, and once walked all the way from London to Liverpool—two hundred miles.

"It happened in this wise—Lady DERBY was in too delicate a state of health to travel by the usual means either of rail or road. Her husband therefore fitted up a barge for her accommodation, and she was taken by canal, Lord DERBY himself walking the whole way along the towing path."

MONADNOCK.

THE TROUBLES IN SPAIN.

The Cortes—Interpellations to the Ministers—Forgers of Bank Notes, &c., at Barcelona—The Italian Candidacy—The Crown Jewels—The Regent—Spanish Brigands—Carlist Movements, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Monday, Dec. 13, 1869.

The sittings of the Cortes have shown a little more animation, since the return of the Republican minority. Interpellations rain upon the Ministers, each of whose acts has to pass through the ordeal of public discussion and comment on the part of the Opposition. Unfortunately, the projects of laws relating to the urgent reforms which the country awaits with so much anxiety, do not seem to be forthcoming. People are impatient to learn whether or not the September revolution shall be reduced to a simple *pronunciamiento*, productive only of personal changes in the high spheres of the Government, without modifying the old system.

THE LIBERAL REFORMS.

Señor ROMERO ROBLEDO, having asked, during the absence of the Minister of the Colonies, if the Government consented to produce the dispatches of the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico relating to the effect produced by the announcement of the liberal reforms presented to the Cortes, Señor BECERRA replied that State reasons prevented the Government from laying before the Chamber the desired dispatches, especially at the moment when the Cuban insurgents were fighting against the troops. The silence of the Minister of the Colonies proves that Señor ROMERO ROBLEDO, and all those who think the situation of the Antilles to be graver than is pretended, are right.

THE ECUMENICAL COUNCIL.

Señor CARRASCON questioned the Minister of State to know what attitude the Government would take, in case the Ecumenical Council came to a decision contrary to the principles of religious liberty designated in the Constitution. Señor MARTOS, the Minister of State, replied, that if the Council came to decisions contrary to social, political and religious life, and to the ideas of progress of modern times, the Government would consider them as non-existent. The Minister called to mind that the Bishop of Fulda and Monseigneur DUPANLOUP had expressed their fears of seeing ultramontanism opposing itself to the liberal ideas that predominate everywhere during the second half of the nineteenth century, and even of the raising thereby of a schism by separating the Roman Church from the march of modern civilization. According to Señor MARTOS, the Government is firmly decided to enforce respect toward the fundamental law of 1869 from everybody, not even excepting the clergy and prelates.

The Minister of Justice was interpellated in his turn. He announced that he would deposit on the Bureau the replies of the Bishops and Archbishops to the Ministerial circular, which had caused him to prosecute the later before the Council of State and the High Court of Justice.

Señor MUZQUIZ, Carlist Deputy, became very much excited against the Minister of State, because of the latter's ideas anticipating the action of the Ecumenical Council. He announced an interpellation for Saturday next, if Señor CASTELAR would not speak during the whole sitting. The Cortes have continued the discussion of the law relative to the railway from Malpartido to the Portuguese frontier, which is 170 kilomètres shorter than the actual line. To-morrow the law relating to the raising of the state of siege will be discussed. The Government does not wish to give Señor CASTELAR the chance of proving that it had maintained the state of siege long after the defeat of the Republicans.

FORGERIES OF BANK NOTES AT BARCELONA.

Forgers prosper, it seems, in Barcelona. After having forged the notes of the bank, they coin counterfeit copper money on a large scale. A gambler at the Bourse bought State bonds to the amount of 30,000 piasters from different merchants and paid them with bills of the Bank of Barcelona, which were so well counterfeited that not one of the holders became aware of the forgery in good time. It is unnecessary to add that the forger was nowhere to be found. At Malaga the tax collectors are escorted by the soldiery so as to be able to fulfill their duties without personal danger.

THE ITALIAN CANDIDATURE.

Certain Progressists deny the existence of Señor OLOZAGA's letter to PRIM, spoken of in my last letter; but as they are employes of the Government, one may doubt the truth of their assertions, especially as General SERRANO's friends assert the contrary, saying that they possess a copy of the letter. The question of the Italian candidature remains *in statu quo*. It is true that the journals devoted to the Government no longer speak of it with as much ardor as formerly, and, also, that the English Ambassador, Mr. LAYARD, has declared publicly that the foreign diplomatists doubted the favorable result of the Italian candidature in the interest of Spain, even if the Spanish accepted it. But it is also true that the newly-formed Italian Ministry, presided over by General CIALDINI, has given fresh hopes to the Spanish Progressists. The Duchess of GENOA has asked for delay, to allow her time for consideration, and also to permit Count RAPALLO to arrive in Florence. Up to the 10th of January nothing will be decided upon at Madrid either for or against the Italian candidature. Some men assert that the Government is again thinking of the Duke of COBURG. A German banker, whom I saw here yesterday, has received dispatches from Florence and from Nice, stating that the Italian Chambers will be favorable to the acceptance of the offer of the Spanish Government, and the banker in question added, in his peculiar accent: "I think that all will be *arranched* in Italy and be *derranched* at Madrid." I hazarded a "why?" and he replied that there were a great many "*bersons*" in Madrid whose interests required that everything should be *derranched* at Madrid, so as to keep Spain from falling under the personal government of General PRIM. He added that Austria and Russia did not regard with pleasure the possibility of the increase of power in the hands of the house of Savoy.

THE CROWN JEWELS.

Señor FIGUEROLA, having learned that the partisans of the Ex-Queen CHRISTINA and her daughter ISABELLA DE BONRBON had caused the statement to be published in their journals that JOSEPH NAPOLEON had carried off the Crown jewels, and that therefore they could not have taken them, has published in his turn a very interesting document, in which is found an enumeration of the gems belonging to the Crown, the value of which was estimated by order of the Grand Duke DE BERG, High Chamberlain of King JOSEPH NAPOLEON. They are valued at 22,105,308 reals, and it is proved by written declarations that all these jewels and gems, some of which are worth as much as 530,000 francs, remained in the hands of the guardians of the Crown jewels who signed the declarations; and there is no doubt that the names of DE LLANDERA, PEREZ and GANEEDO, all three of them Spaniards, appear at the bottom of the document. What will the partisans of the Ex-Queen reply to this?

THE REGENT.

When the Duke DE LA TORRE was President of the Council of Ministers, his saloons were nightly crowded by visitors of all classes. At present he receives the visitors of diplomats only; the Deputies stay away from the royal palace where he lives. His political position is much changed since he has accepted the Regency, and he has expressed his desire to appear to belong to no party exclusively. The Unionists do not forgive his having deserted their cause, and the others consider him only as the passive functionary whose duty it is to sign the laws passed by the Cortes and the proclamations of the Government. We shall know in a few days whether or not the Duchess of GENOA will consent to her son's coming to Spain, but in any case I cannot withhold from you the fact that the progressists want PRIM to be Regent instead of the Duke DE LA TORRE, and that they will succeed in placing PRIM in the Regency if the Italian candidature comes to a successful issue.

SPANISH BRIGANDS.

Advices from Vich, a little town in Catalonia, state that a band of seventeen highwaymen are busily at work in the neighborhood of Santa Maria di Besora. The other day they entered a country house, the proprietor of which was, luckily, absent, and finding but his servant, they bound and maltreated him, so as to be able to strip the house at their ease.

FINANCIAL REFORMS.

The Minister of Finance has had a statement published in the journals devoted to the Ministry, setting forth that he engaged in the drawing up of a financial plan containing radical reforms, for the purpose of arriving at unity in all the public debts. The Minister has declared that he would reduce the income of the bonds after securing unity. Several holders of Spanish bonds have sent a protest from Paris against the reduction of twenty per cent. proposed by Señor ARDANAZ, predecessor of Señor FIGUEROLA. It will be very difficult for the actual Minister not to reduce the rates of interest. For the holders, it is better to lose a part than to lose all. With the loss of one-fifth they may save perhaps the other four parts.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

The Government has been informed that the Cuban insurgents have bought some gunboats at Antwerp. The seizure of these vessels will be demanded. Every day reinforcements are being sent to Cuba. Certain journals devoted to the Government demand loudly that as many as 40,000 men should be sent to Cuba during the month of December, to triumph over the insurrection. But the desire suffices not—there must be the power of execution. It is absolutely necessary for the purpose mentioned that official Spain should be able to dispose of what Marshal CATINAT demanded of LOUIS XIV.—money. The Treasury is too poor to defray the costs of such an expedition. Spite of the spurts of national pride published by the semi-official journals, people at Madrid commence to be accustomed themselves to the idea that sooner or later all the Western Hemisphere will belong to the Americans, especially if the isle of St. Domingo is annexed.

CARLIST MOVEMENTS.

The Spanish and French Carlists are making their preparations so as to be able to commence the campaign the day after the decision of the Cortes on the dynastical question is announced. The Republicans will also protest according to their own fashion, so as to act in accordance with the views of the Parisian diplomatists, who contend that the Italian candidature will give rise to serious complications in Spain.

The Organization of the Louisiana Legislature.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 21.

The contest for the Speakership of the next Legislature is becoming quite spirited as the time draws near for the meeting of the General Assembly. There are quite a number of candidates in the field among the Republicans, of which we may mention MCVEAN, of Caddo, said to be the choice of Governor WARMOTH; CARR, of Orleans, the choice of Auditor WICKLIFFE; D. H. REESE, the choice of Messrs. LOWELL and FLOOD, and A. W. FAULKNER and PETER HARPER, representing themselves. There are three club rooms now open and said to be run by candidates for the Speakership, where nightly meetings are held, and the chances of the respective candidates canvassed.

The questions which enter into the canvass among the leading aspirants, are the impeachment of the Governor on one side and the impeachment of the Auditor on the other, the repeal of the tax upon gambling houses, and the control of the matter of the erection of the new State House, &c. The probabilities are, so far as we can learn, that if REESE is not elected, that Speaker LOWELL will again take his seat upon the platform of the House of Representatives.

CURRENT NOTES.

Mad dogs are raging in New-Orleans.

Peoria, Ill., is overrun with rats. And yet Peoria looks askant at the Chinese.

Montreal has subscribed $6,000 for a statue of the Queen.

Chinamen are to dig the Cape Cod Canal—when it is dug.

Corn is scarce in Western Louisiana and Eastern Texas.

An Illinois paper alludes to a contemporary as the *Daily Twilight Snarl*.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "Stonewall JACKSON died of pneumonia. He wasn't killed by anybody."

A Mr. MCCRACKEN is attending Conventions of Spiritualists in the West. We don't think it can be the MCCRACKEN.

Professor WILLIAM W. FOLWELL was inaugurated as President of the University of Minnesota, at St. Paul, on Wednesday.

A coal-digger in Pittsburg, Penn., will delve no more. He has gone to Wisconsin to receive $50,000 recently left him by a rich uncle.

The mortuary record of Hartford, Conn., the present year, is far below the average. The list includes PLINY JEWELL and ISAAC TOUCEY.

A citizen of Atlanta, Ga., thinks he has hit upon a plan for constructing an aerial ship that would prove successful.

Most of the Bostonians have been at times on the road to Brighton, and now Brighton is on the road to Boston. It wants to be annexed.

The season has opened auspiciously for the Maine lumbermen. Camp fires burn brightly day and night, and the forests resound with the woodman's ax.

The distillers of Louisville have united in signing a protest against the proposed reduction of the fermenting period from seventy-two to forty-eight hours.

The leading Democratic paper in Ohio, the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, remarks that it is evident the Democracy do not need numbers so much in the House of Representatives as they do brains.

A man in Stockbridge, Mass., got a prescription for rheumatism last week, and, with a sublime indifference to all directions, swallowed the whole at a dose. He died.

The annual commencement exercises of the Albany Medical College took place on Thursday evening last. Twenty-eight M. D.s were sent out on their pilgrimage.

The resolution to sell the portrait of Gen. THOMAS was laid on the table in the Tennessee House of Representatives, by a vote of 58 to 9. There were twelve Republicans in the House.

ALONZO SHARP, a convict in the jail at Columbus, Ohio, took the smallpox and was sent to the pest house. He has escaped therefrom, and now none of the officers seem inclined to look very sharp after this SHARP.

General AMES has issued a proclamation announcing the result of the recent election in Mississippi, and designating Tuesday, Jan. 11, for the assembling of the Legislature in Jackson.

A member of the New-Orleans City Council has offered an ordinance removing all restrictions on bakers; he takes the ground that the price of bread, like the price of beef, &c., should be regulated by competition.

General CANBY on Friday issued an order continuing the Stay law of Virginia in force until ten days after the publication of the order announcing the approval by Congress of the State Constitution.

Some leading citizens of St. Louis are taking steps toward the holding of a World's Fair in that city in 1871. They not only want the national capital, but to take from Washington its present pet project.

A store was burned in Ottumwa, Iowa, the other night, and the next day Ottumwa's Mayor received a dispatch from a town in Wisconsin which read: "RYAN's store and ten buildings burned here two years ago under like circumstances. Hang him! Many Citizens."

Three of the jurors in a recent trial at Toledo, who are over 70 years old, feel righteously indignant because for a whole week they have been compelled to eat at the jail, and to sleep on the floor of the Court room, with only a matting carpet under them, and an army blanket for covering.

A lawyer in Bangor, Me., who wanted to get his Christmas turkey cheap, selected a fine-looking one and inquired of the gentleman from the rural districts if it was young, and being answered in the affirmitive, asked him if he would take his oath of it. Nothing loth, the poulterer assented and the oath was administered by the sprig of the law, who then demanded a dollar as his fee.

Several of the earlier members of the Portland (Maine) Benevolent Society, "established principally to relieve persons who have seen better days, and the unfortunate stranger," have seen the advantage of casting their bread upon the waters, they having since become poor and received aid from the society which they helped to organize and sustain.

It has been denied that "Wild Bill" is a Deputy United States Marshal. He is, however, certainly acting in that capacity, as he lodged in jail in Topeka, Kan., one day last week, three men who had been cutting and carrying timber from Government lands. The Topeka *Record* says that "one of the party hails from Paradise, and another from the opposite extreme, Sheridan."

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal* says that of the social inducements to enlightened Christian men of the North generally to seek homes in the South, one cannot be over sanguine. The South, however, needs them, it says, and assuring them of personal safety, it invites them to come, if they can face pure coldness, some unfairness, much misapprehension and a good deal of persecution for opinion's sake.

The Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "For six years Mr. STANTON had no private life; he was effectually lost to himself, and only revealed in the struggles of a Republic for an existence among the nations. His country's records are also his own. He lived for it alone; that it might live forever he gave all of the individual man, brain and heart and hope. The Union lives, and his death now pays the last installment of a price which was all that humanity could give."

A lady in Williamsport, Penn., while dying from consumption last week, informed her mother, and subsequently her physician and her pastor, that she suffocated her step-child last Summer by holding her hand over its mouth to keep it from crying. Her husband, however, says that he was present with the child when it died, and that the circumstance could not possibly have occurred as his wife described, and he ascribes the idea to imagination, her mind being much weakened by long-continued suffering.

The Boston *Traveller*, of Saturday, kindly gives the following information: After "*eight successive* cold quarters, of a month, or below their average, the *third* quarter in December was very warm or seven and a sixth degrees above its average temperature, yet this third quarter, from some unknown cause, has been on the average of the last forty-five years, the coldest quarter in December, nearly two degrees colder than the fourth, and very nearly as cold as any in January or February."

A Colorado woman has written a letter indignantly replying to a card from her husband warning all persons not to trust her on his account. She says that for a week he did not come near her, but was drunk, and that she thought he was not a fit companion for any woman, an opinion, she remarks, held by his former wife who left him "on account of his disagreeable disposition"—which is certainly a mild way of putting it if the remainder of her statement be true.

A stevedore named ROBERT BUDD, while in a fit of temporary insanity caused by the excessive use of liquor, entered an office in Galveston, Texas, on the 18th inst., and said, "I am going to kill myself." One of the attendants, supposing it was a joke, replied, "Well, go out of doors—don't make a dirt in here." He answered, "No, I'll do it here," and suiting the action to the word, sat down, placed the muzzle of a pistol in his mouth, and killed himself instantly.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Suicides and Sudden Deaths—Robberies and Larcenies.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the top floor of the four-story buildings Nos. 525 and 527 East Eleventh-street, occupied as the Knickerbocker Oil Works of LOUIS HEIDELBERGER & Co., doing a damage of $1,000 to building and of $5,000 to stock. The premises are insured for $30,000 in various City companies.

STREET ROBBERY.

MICHAEL HALLORAN, of No. 130 East Twelfth-street, was assaulted at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning, on the corner of Second-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street by JOHN MULLANE, who knocked him down and took from him a watch worth $40. This, however, he was forced to throw away in consequence of the approach of Officer BILL, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who, after a short chase, took him prisoner and subsequently picked up the watch from the street. The prisoner being arraigned before Justice CONNOLLY, at the Yorkville Police Court, was committed, without bail, on a charge of robbery in the first degree.

FOUND DEAD.

MICHAEL SMITH, a laborer, 43 years of age, was found dead yesterday morning suspended by the neck to a rafter of a shanty in Fifth-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets. He had evidently committed suicide, and the body having been taken in charge by the Police the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest in the case.

THE EFFECTS OF BAD LIQUOR.

At a late hour Christmas night a party of men were perambulating the streets in search of such recreation as can be found in bad liquor. When coming out of a saloon in Thirty-first-street, one of the party, named PATRICK CLARK, who resided at No. 28 West Thirteenth-street, fell to the ground insensible. His companions carried him for a short distance, and then putting him in a grocery wagon they dragged him to his home. Arriving there it was found that the man was dead, and that fact being reported to the Police, the remains were taken in charge to await an inquest by the Coroner. It is presumed that CLARK died from the effects of liquor.

SUSPECTED FOUL PLAY.

Late Saturday night WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, of No. 195 Mott-street, returning home, found his wife ANN lying dead upon the floor, and yesterday morning reported the case at the Fourteenth Precinct Station House. Upon an investigation by the Police marks of violence were found upon the body. GRIFFITHS was taken in custody. Upon being questioned by Captain WALSH the prisoner stated that the deceased had been intemperate for a number of years, and he admitted having kicked her on Saturday morning to rouse her from a drunken stupor. It was considered, however, that the woman had probably died from intemperance, although the point cannot be definately settled except by the *post mortem* examination which will be made at the inquest to be held by Coroner FLYNN.

TIRED OF LIFE.

FRANCIS SCHOELLER, a printer, 53 years of age, employed in the office of the *Staats Zeitung*, committed suicide yesterday morning at his residence, No. 260 William-street, under somewhat singular circumstances. He has always been a sober, industrious man, has been married for twelve years, but without children, and had never been subjected to pecuniary difficulties. He arose as usual yesterday morning, and having dressed himself went into the kitchen, where his wife was preparing breakfast. After remaining a moment he made some inaudible remark, and passed into the bedroom adjoining. After a moment or two the wife, hearing the report of a pistol, rushed into the apartment, and found her husband lying upon the floor bleeding profusely, and already insensible. He had shot himself through the brain, and expired in a few minutes. It is supposed that the act was committed in a fit of temporary insanity, to which mental ailment deceased is said to have been subject. An inquest will be held by Coroner FLYNN.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

One JOHN DWYER having been found in the street drunk and disorderly, and it appearing when he was arraigned yesterday before Justice DOWLING that he had a loaded pistol on his person, he was committed by the Magistrate, who announced that in future he should, in all cases, severely punish all persons arrested under similar circumstances. He did not, however, state whether the punishment would be for intoxication or for carrying a pistol, which, under the imperfect law, is no offence.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

PATRICK CONNOLLY, 26 years of age, died Saturday in Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on Tuesday last by being thrown from his coach in Thirty-ninth-street, in consequence of his horses running away. An inquest was held by Coroner ROLLINS, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

THIEVING OPERATIONS.

THOMAS C. BAKER was committed yesterday by Justice DOWLING for stealing underclothing valued at $54 from FARNHAM & Co., No. 41 West Broadway.

THOMAS DAVIS and EDWARD LLOYD were arraigned before Justice DODGE yesterday, on a charge of picking the pocket of JULIA BRIGGS at Wood's Museum, on Christmas night. They were remanded to the Station House until this morning, and the officers were directed to endeavor in the meantime to find owners for $367 in money, a small gold watch, with "Sarah" engraved upon the case, and a common silver watch, found in possession of the prisoner.

The Bal D'Opera Bouffe.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In an article published on Saturday you refer very severely to French balls generally, and particularly to one which is to come off in the early part of January, at the French Theatre. That is, you make us suffer for what you very properly term the "brutish orgie" of Wednesday night last, at the same place. We simply have to say that we shall use all endeavors to keep out disreputable characters, and that we do not promise "the Deputy Sheriffs and Aldermen a reproduction of the worst features of a night at Mabille, in Paris," nor do we invite the "dissolute of both sexes to take part in the loathsome revels." It would be hard to prevent some disreputable characters from coming to a ball, but this much we promise, that a sufficient force of Police and detectives shall be on hand to quell any disturbance. Every effort has been made to make this an occasion of special interest, and really no parallel can be established between the *Bal d'Opéra Bouffe*, which comes off on Jan. 3, and Mons. MERCIER's *Bal d'Artistes*, which has been so severely dealt with by the City Press. French balls can be clean, and it is only just to say that none has equaled in filth the native American ball given at the Central Park Garden a few weeks since. We do not anticipate any necessity of the Police coming in to stop our ball, and your invitation to that effect is at least uncalled for.

THE MANAGERS,
Opera Bouffe Ball.

The Increased Immigration into Texas.

From the San Antonio Herald, Dec. 14.

We have of late been giving some extracts from our exchanges, showing the immense amount of emigration that is now coming into our State, but we cannot find room to keep it up. We see from nearly all our our exchanges that the number is on the increase, and bids fair to continue all Winter. Over 600 emigrants arrived at the port of Galveston in one week, nearly all from foreign countries; but most of them are coming through by land, and are settling up the State from the Sabine to the Rio Grande. A large part of the emigrants seem at present to prefer Middle and Northern Texas, although many are finding farms along the rich valleys of the Trinity, Brazos and Colorado Rivers, and some are coming further west and south. The prospect of our State for the future is brightening.

Their Old Southern Home the Best After All.

From the New-Orleans Times, Dec. 18.

We were present, a few days since, when some returned emigrants were landing on the levee from the Honduras steamer. There they were, men, women and children, pale, poverty stricken and emaciated. A year ago they had departed from their old homes to the new land of promise in Central America; but instead of a realization of their high dreams of prosperity, their strength was wasted by fevers and miasmatic ailments, and their substance was destroyed. They now return with a higher appreciation of their native land than they ever had before, and a determination to submit to all kinds of political evils rather than exile themselves again.

Small Pox in New-Orleans—Mortuary Record.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 20.

The deaths from small pox last week numbered twenty, a slight increase over the number the preceding week. There is also an increase in the mortality among the colored population, the deaths amounting to fifty-two, lacking but little of being one-half the total mortality. This is a very heavy death rate. There were forty-two interments reported of children between the age of one to five years—an excessive infant mortality as usual in our city, especially at this season. Deducting the number of deaths (fifty-two) among the colored population, and that of the children from one to five years from the total (120) leaves but twenty-six of all ages from five upward sexes and conditions among our white inhabitants. We consider this a remarkably healthy exhibit.

THE ERIE LITIGATION.

The Motion before Judge Balcom at Binghamton.

Arguments of R. W. Peckham, Jr. and Henry Smith on Behalf of the Plaintiff Ramsey at the Supreme Court, Special Term, on the Motion of the Defendants to Vacate the Order Granted by Judge Murray Suspending Gould, Fisk, Lane and Others.

A motion was made a few days ago in the Ramsey-Erie case to set aside the orders of Judge MURRAY suspending FISK, GOULD and LANE, with a bare minority of the Erie Directors, from their position, and enjoining in the most stringent terms those directors and the Erie Railway Company from taking any steps to set aside those orders. This motion was argued by Mr. FIELD on behalf of the Erie Railway Company and the suspended directors, and a full report of his remarks was published in the TIMES. The following are the arguments on the other side:

ARGUMENT OF R. W. PECKHAM, JR.

Mr. PECKHAM said: If the Court please, the learned counsel who last addressed your honor, (Mr. SHEARMAN,) in almost the opening of his remarks said that the right of an official to hold his office is as dear to him as any right of property he may have. That is part of the difficulty we find in this case. The defendants, JAY GOULD, JAMES FISK, JR., FREDERICK A. LANE and the others seem to regard the office of directors of the Erie Railroad Company as part of their personal property or right. It seems to be as dear to them as any earthly possession; and I have no doubt that it is so, for the right which they have exercised up to this time, from the time they have been in office, as an official right, claimed to be so by them, has been the undisturbed possession and wielding of the one hundred millions of capital of the Erie Railroad Company for their personal ends and projects. The counsel takes great exception to the orders which have been obtained in this case; and the chief point of those exceptions seems to be that these gentlemen have been suspended by a special term of the Supreme Court, acting upon papers presented to that Court, and after full and careful deliberation. He complains that they have been suspended upon an *ex parte* application, and speaks of that as an anomalous practice, and as one almost unknown heretofore in the practice of the law. I should like to know at what time this light, this wonderful illumination in legal matters, burst upon the vision of these learned gentlemen? At what time, I would like to know, did they get possession of this new knowledge of the practice of law? It must certainly have come upon them since these orders of the 22d of November, of which they now complain, were obtained; for only two or three short months before that time the very counsel who has addressed you, and his senior, (Mr. FIELD,) obtained just such an order *ex parte* against Mr. RAMSEY, as President of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company; and the only difference between the order then obtained by them and the order of which they now complain was, and is, that the order obtained by them was not only obtained as they say this is, upon statements made simply upon information and belief, but upon statements which were wholly, radically and outrageously false. In August last these very gentlemen obtained an order, *ex parte*, from Justice BARNARD, in New-York, upon the eve of an election for directors of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, within two days of the time when the transfer books were to be closed, suspending, absolutely, Mr. RAMSEY, the President, from his office, and enjoining him from proceeding further as President or Director. It never occurred to these gentlemen then that there was anything wrong in that practice. And this same thing has been done constantly in the City of New-York, and in cases where this same Erie Railroad Company has been a party litigant and these very gentlemen its counsel. In brief, it has been done so often in the last few years that the time has passed when it can be disputed or opposed successfully upon the ground that it is an anomaly in legal proceedings, or that it is irregular or void. I say then, first, as regards the appointment of a receiver, that the Court has the power to appoint one *ex parte*. The exercise of that power in any given case is matter of judicial discretion, to be exercised by the tribunal before whom the application for such appointment shall be made, and not to be reviewed or set aside unless in cases where gross abuse of such discretion is shown to have existed. As to the power to appoint a receiver, *ex parte*, I refer your Honor to the authorities cited on my brief. And if this power exists, the question whether a fit case is presented for its exercise must of course be decided as a matter of sound judicial discretion by the tribunal to whom the application is made, and of course not to be interfered with except in cases of gross abuse of such discretion. The Court, then, has the power to do it, and the question whether it will do it depends upon the circumstances in each particular case. I cite also the practice of the learned counsel for the defendants themselves, eloquent as they now are, over the outrageous character of such practice, yet who never lose an opportunity of doing likewise, in behalf of these very defendants, whenever a railroad is to be seized or the effects of a company taken possession of. There are also several General Term decisions in New-York, where orders granted *ex parte* for the appointment of a receiver have been sustained. And I understand from my learned associate here (HENRY SMITH, of Albany,) that the learned counsel (Mr. FIELD) admitted on the trial at Rochester that the practice had become so general, that it was useless to deny its prevalence, validity or regularity; and he further said that he had himself struggled against it, but without avail. It having then been so decided, the question of whether it shall be granted depends upon what appears before the tribunal which can exercise this power. Upon that question I say again, it is a matter addressed to the sound, judicial discretion of the tribunal to whom the application is made—not to be interfered with unless in case of gross abuse of such discretion. Was there any such abuse in this case? Is Your Honor prepared to say that Justice MURRAY in granting this provisional order for a receiver, grossly abused the discretion legally vested in him? On the contrary, I think it will appear to you before this discussion is finished, that had Justice MURRAY failed to make such an order, he would then have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, and a failure to take responsibility legally thrown upon him by virtue of his high office. Again, this Court at Special Term, on the same papers will not interfere. Such an interference has been frequently held in the books to be mischievous, and not to be encouraged or commended. It seems to me that this is peculiarly a case where that rule of law should be applied with strictness. Here are papers presented to a Special Term of this Court in the Sixth District; they are presented and they are carefully examined. After that examination these orders are granted. I think upon the face of these papers I have a right to say just what I have said—that the case received due deliberation and examination. Because in a case of such importance as this, where such high interests are at stake, the idea will not be indulged for a moment that a Justice of the Supreme Court, sitting at a Special Term, will lightly grant such an order, knowing full well, as he must, the weighty consequences which will ensue.

Mr. SHEARMAN—Does the gentleman assert this as a matter of inference.

Mr. PECKHAM—I assert it as a matter of inference; I assert it as it appears from the papers themselves. From the papers themselves it appears that no Judge would grant such an order improvidently or without due, careful and mature examination of the papers. The papers having been presented, and due examination having been made, the orders are granted by the Special Term of the Court, under such circumstances, and in view of this rule of law, held and reported in numerous cases, we say that one judge of the same court, or one branch of a court of the same power, will not assume to interfere to set aside and vacate these orders, but will deny such motion to vacate and leave the parties to their appeal, so that the matter may come before a higher tribunal and there be proceeded with, as my learned opponent is so fond of saying, "decently and in order." As this matter now comes up, it is brought here by our adversaries, and it is simply an appeal from one Special Term of this Court to another; from one tribunal to another having the same power and jurisdiction as the one which granted the orders originally, and no more; and a Court having no additional light, having knowledge of no material fact in addition to those formerly presented, and in brief having no light or knowledge or authority beyond that of the Court granting the orders, is now asked to vacate and set them aside. This case then comes clearly under the rule I have already cited, that one branch of the Court will not interfere with another and coördinate branch, acting only upon the same papers which were first presented, but will leave the party to an appeal to a higher tribunal. There is, therefore here, nothing but an appeal from one special term to another, that is from one judge to another, and upon the same papers passed upon by the first. Under such circumstances, this Court should refuse to interfere. Again, we say that the Court has a right upon an exparte application, to suspend officers, where it shall appear that there is just ground for doing so. The language of the statute gives that power. I refer to the Third Revised Statutes, fifth edition, at page 762, sub-division 3 of section 33—The Supreme Court shall have power "to suspend any trustee or officer from exercising his office whenever it shall appear that he has abused his trust." The fact that special terms of the Supreme Court have for years past acted upon that statute in that particular way, is sufficient reason why this Court should say now,—at Special Term we will not interfere, nor presume to set aside the action of a Special Term having the same powers, but leave you to an appeal to the General Term. There is every reason also why the Court should have the power to suspend an officer thus summarily. If a director, against whom a plain case of outrage upon stockholders' rights is made out, cannot at once be suspended and prevented from proceeding further; if such an examination as we seek here cannot be made, and the party accused suspended in the meantime, then, there is indeed great danger. There is every reason why an order for suspension upon a case made out should take effect at once, in order that the suspected official whose conduct is under investigation may not have it in his power while the investigation is in progress, by virtue of his official position, to have access to and to alter entries in the books, or to consummate actions which no Court could afterward review or adjust. The Court then having the power to appoint a receiver and to suspend the directors *ex parte*, the question is here, was this a proper case to take such action? In regard to this we say: First—Without coming to the merits, this Court will not pass upon the question or reverse or modify the action of another Special Term, but will leave the parties as it finds them, deny the motions to vacate, from which an appeal may be taken. Second—Especially in this case, where, from its importance and the great extent of the papers, no Court would grant such important orders improvidently, nor until a careful, minute and rigorous examination had been made into the merits and facts of the case. Third—This Court will not alter or vacate these orders upon the same facts, because to do so would only say, I, Judge BALCOM, have heard the same facts and read the same law that you, Judge MURRAY, have, and I come to a different conclusion, and although having only the same power, I say I must be right, and therefore vacate your orders. Fourth—We say that those orders were made upon affidavits, showing proper cause therefor, and should now be continued in full force. The reasons for these claims upon our part are presented to some extent in our complaint. I refer to the following facts, sworn to in the complaint or accompanying affidavits:

1. That JAY GOULD was elected President of the Erie Railway Company on the 30th day of July, 1868, the same day that Mr. ELDRIDGE resigned; and that on that same day the defendants FISK, LANE and GOULD became three of the five members of the Executive Committee.

We claim that this, and those which I shall cite herein, are facts appearing in the case, not upon mere information and belief, as the counsel insists, but upon positive testimony, and from the sources therein stated, and entitled to be considered in this case as true for the purposes of this motion.

It appears that in consideration and in part execution of a contract in plan, (referred to in the complaint,) Mr. ELDRIDGE resigned as President of the Erie Railway Company on the 30th day of July, 1868, and JAY GOULD was elected President on the same day, and on that same day the defendants FISK, LANE and GOULD, became three of the five members of the Executive Committee.

2. That upon the accession of these defendants, GOULD, FISK and LANE, into the direction, the common stock of the Company was about $24,000,000.

3. At that time the articles of association (the charter of the Company) provided for quarterly meetings of the Board of Direction, which articles have never since been altered.

4. The by-laws of the Company provided for monthly meetings of the Board of Direction.

5. The by-laws also provided for meetings of the Executive Committee, in the intervals of the meetings of the Board, and the acts of the Committee should be subject to the ratification and approval of the Board at its next meeting.

6. From the election of GOULD and his friends in Aug. 1868 to Oct. 1868, there was no meeting of the Board of Direction.

7. From the meeting of the Board in Oct. 1868, to the reëlection of GOULD, &c. in Oct. 1869, there was but one meeting of the Board called to ratify a contract, and lasting but a few moments.

8. During this interval some $5,000,000 of convertible bonds were issued and converted immediately into stock, and $5,000,000 of stock issued; the same being accomplished by FISK, who, without the consent of the Board, and in violation of an injunction, and without the knowledge of more than one other Director of the Company, stealthily, in its office, took from a clerk two stock books of the Company, with about $5,000,000 of stock certificates, signed and executed by the officers of the Company, but only for ordinary use in stock sales and transfers, which books FISK stealthily carried away, and caused the same to be issued surreptitiously, and in one or two days.

9. GOULD & CO., also during this time, in addition to the above $10,000,000, issued convertible bonds, which have been converted into the common stock of the Company, so that from $24,000,000 in 1868, it stands now at $70,000,000.

10. They have received during this time, too, $5,000,000 from DREW, its last Treasurer, $19,000,000 from earnings of the road, $16,000,000 for new stock, $300,000 for additional sterling bonds, $450,000 Long Dock bonds, being in all $41,250,000.

11. This more than doubling of the stock in a single year has been attended with no material addition or extensions of its line or equipment, nor with the payment of a dollar as dividend, even upon the preferred stock; nor with any advance of the Company's credit or good name; nor with any advantage in cheapness, safety or comfort of transportation over its road.

What has become of this $40,000,000 of money received by these men? and the answers come back, go to the Gold Room, to the Stock Exchange, to the counting room of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., to the offices of the Erie Railway Company in the Grand Opera House, and to the pockets of GOULD, FISK and LANE, and you will be satisfied on that point.

12. The meetings of the Executive Committee have been secret, and the Secretary has not even knowledge of all that has there been done. This, in direct defiance of the by-laws, which, however, this Committee has assumed to change, but without authority.

13. All these issues of bonds have been made by these three men, not only without the authority of the Board of Direction, but a majority of its members were in entire ignorance of it until it came out in the papers.

14. Mr. DIVEN says that although himself a director, and at the offices of the Company when in town, and ready to do any business which is given to him, yet, so far as he can see, the men who now manage the Erie Railway Company are GOULD, FISK and LANE. He says he was ignorant of the issue of these bonds until he saw it in the newspapers of the day! Truly a fine way to conduct the business of a mammoth corporation like the Erie, in such a manner that only about three of the seventeen directors know anything of its government, condition or financial wants.

Why have a Board of Directors? Why not say to these men, take it all, use this Company and its funds as you see fit, and return to us such balance as you may have no use for.

15. These men also paid VANDERBILT nearly $5,000,000 and then brought suit to recover it back, and in their complaint allege that these payments were made from the property of the Erie Railway Company, without any lawful, or valuable or sufficient consideration, although when the money was paid it was paid by their means, they acting as and for the Erie Railway Company.

16. They also sue SCHELL to recover back over $400,000 of Erie moneys which they paid him, and in the complaint in that suit GOULD swears that such payment was not founded on any considerations looking to the welfare of the Erie Railway Company.

17. It is shown that in January, 1868, at the commencement of the raid of these persons, the stock and bonds of this Company ranged in values at about $46,000,000, and in Nov. 1, 1869, at about $31,000,000—while all its rival roads had increased in value. Here is a fearful depreciation of about $15,000,000 in eighteen months. Caused by what, or by whom?

18. These men buy the Opera House, and then let the offices therein to the Erie Railway Company. They, as owners, let to the Erie Company, themselves acting for the Company, these magnificent and gorgeous offices at corresponding rents, thus violating one of the fundamental principles of law, that a trustee shall not sell to his *cestui que trust* the property of such trustee. In other words, he shall not sell his own property to himself, acting as trustee for another. In such transactions it needs not one to rise from the dead to tell us how JAY GOULD and JIM FISK would perform their respective *rôles*.

19. The New-York Stock Exchange refused to call the Erie stock, by reason of these fearful and irregular issues, and the present management of the Company receives the severe censure and condemnation of the great business world of New-York and elsewhere.

20. Its employes are demoralized. Higher wages are paid, or promised if not paid, and yet threatening strikes are heard of along the line, caused by a failure to pay its common laborers. With these $40,000,000 in their hands, no material improvements made, its employes even not paid with regularity, where, we again demand, are these $40,000,000? What has been done with them? Who has them, and for what purpose?

21. GOULD and his men interfere in elections, and even threaten the Secretary of the Treasury with the adverse vote of their 10,000 employes in Ohio, unless the Secretary obey the behests of this Prince of Erie!

These are facts, your Honor, about which there is no dispute. They are as notorious as that Sumter was bombarded and Gettysburg fought. Oh, but, says counsel, it is on information and belief. Ah!—but the part not upon information and belief is enough in this case to suspend every defendant at once and forever. It seems wonderful that in this century, and in the Empire State, such acts as are above detailed should be permitted; wonderful that the guilty perpetrators should still be sitting in their palatial offices, and wielding the influence obtained from the millions of Erie money. Just think of it. Look at the issue of about $40,000,000 of bonds and stock. These issues were not only without authority of the Board of Directors, but even without their knowledge. That is contained in DIVEN's letter. It was a letter in response to one written by Mr. EATON asking for information in regard to certain matters. Mr. DIVEN was a director of the Erie Company, and had been a director for several years, and had been Vice-President of the Company; and his statement by letter, though not under oath, I hold to be in this proceeding an admission upon the part of the Erie Railroad Company and upon the part of the defendants, which we can take advantage of at this time in determining as to what the facts are in this case. If you look at the questions answered by DIVEN, you will find that DIVEN says he has been ready to do all business that came to him, ready to do such business as the President allowed him to do. And yet he says, for the last eighteen months the business of the Erie Company has been carried on by GOULD, FISK and LANE, so far as he can tell. He says he knew nothing of the issue of these bonds until he learned of it in the papers, as others learned of it, and he a director! Are we not entitled, then, to come and ask for an investigation? Are we to be hooted out of court by these men, telling us, You state these things upon information and belief only? How, in God's name, are we to get information upon this matter? If we asked GOULD, and LANE and FISK, would they give us information? If we are not to get information as we have it stated here in the complaint, getting it piecemeal, picking it out here and there from any parties who can give it to us; if we may not come with information thus obtained and combined, and ask this Court to bring these men to an accounting, then it is useless for us and for any one, under any circumstances, to attempt to oust these men from the control they have acquired of the affairs of the Erie Railroad Company. They suppress facts, they deny us access to their books, they keep even their Secretary in ignorance of the facts, and then they complain that the statements (some of them) made by plaintiff are on information and belief. It is the only path left to us, and we ask the Court's assistance that we may pursue it successfully and obtain the relief justice demands; and if this is not granted we must stop here and admit that JAY GOULD, LANE, FISK and their confederates are beyond the Courts and beyond all investigation.

We further say that they have bought the bonds of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company with acceptances granted by the Erie Railroad Company. It is charged in the complaint that this is an unseemly exercise of power. If this is done—or if it were done in any mode by the authority of the full Board of Directors, that act alone would justify the Court in calling every man of them to an account. Then, again, we say that printed copies of a lease executed between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the Erie Company have been seen. Is there any reason to believe that such printed copies are incorrect? None; and they are admitted and treated as genuine all over. By that lease this Company leases this Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, so covered up with mortgages that, to do its best, it can pay no more than the expenses of running it and the interest on its debt. And yet, for this road the Erie Company paid between $12,000,000 and $16,000,000. The Company has now passed into the hands of a receiver, and this last-named sum wholly lost to the Erie Company by this imbecile management, to call it by no worse name, of GOULD, FISK, LANE and their confederates.

By this process the Erie Railroad has lost the whole of $1,200,000 or $1,600,000. And in regard to the Cleveland & Pittsburg road we say these men purchased the shares of that company and of the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company to the amount in all of about 75,000 shares, and a loss being imminent, these men obtain an injunction to stop the sale of the stock (which had been pledged), on the ground that it was the property of the Erie Railway Company. And there is a charge in the complaint that if that purchase had turned out well it would have redounded to the personal and financial success of JAY GOULD, FISK & Co., but, as it turned the other way, there is another place to put it, and it goes to the account of the Erie Road, which is made to father the loss.

We say that these facts are not stated upon information and belief merely, but most of them are of that kind of statement which shows that they are true and made upon positive knowledge. The statement that GOULD was elected President, and the statement as to the value of the stock in January, 1868 and November, 1869; and as to the case against VANDERBILT and the BELMONT case; and these statements about the stocks issued; and that no meeting of the directors has been held and that DIVEN, one of the directors, knows nothing more about the management than any one outside; and the statement that $40,000,000 have been pouring into the laps of these gentlemen and no account given of its use—these statements certainly are of such a character, and are made in such a way as to render it proper that we should come here and request that the Court will allow us to find out what has become of this $40,000,000. Under these circumstances, with this enormous issue of stock and with this $40,000,000 going into the hands of these men, we find this terrible exposition of affairs.

Fourteen millions of dollars have disappeared since January, 1868, while these gentlemen have been managing the road. These are facts about which there cannot be any dispute. These are facts which we show by the best possible means that we can have. We show that the meetings of the managing power of the road have been in secret. We show that three members of the Executive Committee are GOULD, FISK and LANE; we show that OTIS did not keep the books half the time; we show that the meetings have not been minuted down in the books, or if they have that he has not given a statement of the proceedings to those having a right to them.

These are the facts stated in the complaint, in part, and besides these you will find there many other facts of a similar nature. Besides the lease executed between the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company and the Erie Railway Company you will find the fact in regard to the steamers running on Long Island Sound, and that there have been purchases made of the Narragansett Steamship Company, which is managed by JAMES FISK, JR. You will also find the transaction in regard to the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company and the New-Jersey Railroad Company, and the Ohio Railroad Company, and building a railroad in Ohio; and you will find it stated that the discredit of the Erie Railroad Company is so great on account of these transactions and on account of the fact that its bills due are not paid promptly, and because of its enormous floating debt, that it has no standing in the stock market. Under all these circumstances, with these charges against these officers—charges which are and which appear in this complaint to be true beyond a question, aside from those stated upon information and belief—what a bill of charges is here presented; what a display of stupendous power these men exhibit—power gained and held by unprecedented rascality, fraud and effrontery.

The answer to the objection made that some of these charges rest upon information and belief is that they are made upon information and belief because of the secrecy of the meetings of these conspirators, and because no meeting at all is had of the Board of Directors, and hence we are unable to get at the facts except from those here and there who may become possessed of items of knowledge and from the outlying circumstances. Look for a moment at the fact of the issuing of these bonds. First, there were ten millions issued, and that issue was pronounced illegal, and then thirty millions more were issued without any authority beyond that which has been falsely claimed as authority for issuing the ten millions, and which has been pronounced illegal by the Supreme Court.

The COURT—To what decision do you refer?

Mr. PECKHAM—I refer to the decision cited in the complaint, and to the fact that the bonds must be issued in good faith by the parties who are actually engaged in running the road and for such expenses. They must be issued in good faith, as has been held.

The COURT—Yes, they must be issued in good faith.

Mr. PECKHAM—Again it appears that these men have been reëlected and it is so stated in our complaint. They have been reëlected by virtue, as is therein alleged, of the very fraud which they themselves perpetrated by the issue of this $35,000,000 or $40,000,000 of additional stock. And now since they have been elected and have succeeded in this great fraud thus far, they say because we have thus succeeded—because we have been reëlected by our fraud therefore our conduct shall not be inquired into. Is the reëlection gained by such means any justification, or should it prove a shield to defend them in a Court of Justice, or be allowed to prevent a righteous retribution from being visited upon them? Suppose a banking corporation having $100,000 capital, and suppose that $55,000 of it is taken up by two or three men who thus control the Company and manage it in a way that is destructive to the value of the Company's property, but profitable to their own pockets; suppose that they used it as their own private property, and that so using it, for personal ends and having the power, continue from time to time to reëlect themselves as the officers of the Company. Now, is it possible that because they succeed in reëlecting themselves in this manner the minority of the corporation have not the right and the power to appeal to a Court of Equity and bring them to account for the acts which they commit in securing their reëlection? And yet we hear it claimed here that these conspirators who have been reëlected by their own fraud, dishonesty, and effrontery are, by that very act, exempted from all liability to those who suffer from their rascality. Is it possible that judgment may not be pronounced against men for actions such as these? Will such an argument be tolerated for one moment in a Court which hates fraud and punishes deceit with scrupulous rigor and determination?

With all these charges against these men, undenied and undeniable, the only answer they make is what might be termed a plea of condonation! We have been reëlected, and, therefore, forgiven. Reëlected. Yes, by virtue of the rarest fraud, the most unblushing rascality, the most brazen impudence. Such an answer will not be listened to nor tolerated for a moment in a Court of Justice. To think calmly over this list of outrages, this series of frauds, this combination of the rascality of the common thief, and the finesse of the cheater at cards, and to think that it now exists and is a standing and shameful commentary upon the management of American railways, is enough to make every honest man use his best endeavors to dethrone these illegitimate rulers, and to bring them to justice and to punishment. For two years these men have wielded a power second hardly to that of the Executive of this nation. For two years have these men, GOULD, FISK and LANE, fastened themselves to the Erie Railway Company, and now, vampirelike, are sucking out its life blood. Is there no relief from this? Are the voices of the bondholders and of the stockholders to be stifled within the walls of the Erie palace? Is the good name of American railway management (which suffers throughout the commercial world by such transactions) to receive no attention, and finally, is the cause of honest industry and fair dealing to be brought into contempt, by the spectacle of these common thieves and plunderers, sitting in their luxurious offices and successfully defying public opinion, investigation, justice and punishment? And above all, your Honor, is the Judiciary of this great State to acknowledge itself helpless in cases such as this, where power, wealth, influence, fraud and dishonesty are to successfully accomplish their nefarious designs, and the Judiciary of New-York is to sit idly by and admit the influence of these men—GOULD, FISK and LANE—to be great, peculiar and unlimited, as they wield an influence given them by the corrupt and fraudulent use of the hundred millions of Erie money?

The answers to these questions depend largely upon your Honor. If your Honor denies us the opportunity, under these orders, to bring these men to an examination, and their tenure of office to an abrupt but righteous termination, these men will rejoice that their day of judgment has been postponed, and it will appear as if this Court lacked the legal power to bring men to justice when they are rascals and thieves on a large and magnificent scale. In conclusion, we ask that these several stays of proceedings may be vacated; that the orders made by Justice MURRAY, after careful examination and deliberation, shall not be reversed or modified by your Honor sitting at Special Term, and that we have free scope to proceed with the due and orderly conduct of our case.

ARGUMENT OF HENRY SMITH.

Mr. SMITH said: On the 23d of November, at a special term in Delhi, three orders were granted—one suspending certain directors of the Erie Railway, another enjoining them from acting in certain particulars, and another appointing a receiver of certain funds and property involved in this litigation; and a provision was added that in the event that the majority or quorum of the directors left undisturbed by these orders should omit to act so that the Company would have no officers for its management, this receiver was to act *ad interim*, not as receiver in whom is vested the franchise, but simply as an officer of the Court, to take charge of these affairs during the pending of the litigation, while the Company may be deprived of the officers which ordinarily have its management and control. These orders, thus granted, were allowed at a special term, upon motion of counsel, upon the same papers presented here. These are the original papers upon which the application was founded. Whether the orders were *ex parte* does not appear. There is nothing in these papers or in the motion which our opponents make here showing that these orders were *ex parte*. There is nothing to repel the legal presumption that the case was legally heard, properly deliberated upon and correctly decided. They simply serve a notice of motion that they will found their application upon these papers. So that to entitle them to a hearing here at all; so that to give your Honor jurisdiction at all to entertain this motion upon any of the various grounds presented, you must presume that Justice MURRAY violated the law, and at that term heard a case over which he had no jurisdiction, and granted the orders without authority. This is an answer to this motion which these gentlemen cannot overcome. They come here and ask you to presume that Justice MURRAY acted *ex parte*. Their only remedy, as we claim, is by appeal. The gentleman who has last spoken (Mr. GRAY) says that Justice MURRAY had no appointed Special Term to which they could apply for a stay and an order to show cause, and he says that they had to apply to some Special Term to have the order vacated. The fact is, they went to Judge MURRAY, but he declined to vacate the order, but offered them an order to show cause, which they declined to accept.

Mr. GRAY—I stated the same fact before Judge MURRAY that I stated here, and I supposed that it received the Judge's sanction.

Mr. SMITH—I dare say the gentleman understood it so; these gentlemen are so bewildered in their management of the Erie Road that they think that all they do is right, and whoever dares to raise his voice against them must of course be wrong.

The counsel said they were without remedy, and that they did not know where to go except to Madison. I say they did go to Judge MURRAY, and got, or were tendered, what they deserved.

If you are to assume that these orders were *ex parte*, the next question is, Had Judge MURRAY the power to grant them? If a Judge at Special Term cannot suspend a director *ex parte*, then it is a waste of time to examine the papers here; if he cannot appoint a receiver it is of no use to examine these papers, for its action in that case would be void. Counsel say that such a thing has never been attempted except in three cases, and that the power to do it does not exist in the Court. At the same time they admit that these gentlemen, GOULD and FISK, procure it to be done when they wish it, and that they have got possession of railroads by that means. They dare not deny it. It has been the experience of men in this country that they are swept out of office and out of power upon the motion of these very gentlemen who are defendants in this suit. Now the question is, Did the Judge have this power? I assert that the power never has been questioned. That the Supreme Court of this State is vested with such power in cases of this character cannot be successfully disputed. There are certain instances in which the Court must act at the moment. Take, for instance, the case of a *mandamus*. Ordinarily you apply for an alternative writ. There are cases where the Court may command certain things to be done at once by peremptory writ, and omission to do them may be punished by imprisonment.

Take the matter as it was formerly, under the Chancellor. The counsel does not say that in that case there is not power to do it. The rule is as follows: "As a general rule the Receiver should not be appointed without notice to the parties interested, but this is subject to exceptions in special cases where irreparable injury would be sustained by one or both of the parties by delay. This is the rule, and there is the power, but the exercise of it is a question of propriety to be decided by the Court exercising it. The question then arises, were these men who are parties in interest entitled to notice? The Court can say, Shall I grant this order upon these papers or shall I wait for the other parties to be present? Who decides that? Is it a question to be reviewed upon a motion to review these orders, or is it to be decided at the Special Term where the application is made?

The question as to whether the emergency had arisen calling for the exercise of this power *ex parte* is to be decided by the Special Term to which the application was addressed. The reason for the exercise of this power is apparent. If a Special Term should grant a peremptory *mandamus* to a Board of State Canvassers, commanding them to make a canvass and declare who has been elected Governor of the State, could you go before another Special Term and ask that cause might be shown why this should not be vacated because it was *ex parte*? No. The Special Term has decided that the emergency existed for proceeding *ex parte*, and to vacate it you must show that it was not justified on the merits. Counsel say that there is danger that wrong may be done by such summary proceedings. However that may be, we must have some tribunal to which parties may appeal for prompt relief where it is demanded to save rights and promote justice, and all are bound by the judgment as to whether the emergency exists demanding *ex parte* orders to save the rights of parties. I conclude, therefore, that Judge MURRAY had jurisdiction, and his orders were not absolutely void. He had jurisdiction of the subject matter, and had the power to make these orders. What then remains? Simply this question whether upon this motion these orders can be maintained upon the merits, not whether he had the power to grant them, not whether it was wise to grant them, but simply the question whether these papers justify in law the proceeding that was taken. And what is the rule that governs in answering this question? The rule is that one Court of coördinate jurisdiction is not to review the action of another. What another Court has decided upon its merits is not to be revoked by you, unless you see plainly that there has been fraud or mistake. How are these motions ordinarily presented to the Court? They come up upon affidavits; the parties come before the Court and say these charges against us are not true; this, that and the other allegation is untrue or we can explain them, and we ask your Honor upon this hearing of the whole case to set aside the order which you have granted. The hearing you granted was to one side, and now we ask that you will hear both sides and then say what is proper. Now do our opponents come here in that way? Do they come here with the testimony that shows or tends to show that a single allegation in the pleadings is untrue? No, they come here simply to criticise the form of our charges against them, but with nothing to show that there is a doubt as to their truth.

Let us come to the only remaining question. Was Justice MURRAY justified; did he understand this matter sufficiently; has he acted with sufficient deliberation; and is there enough in this case to impress a fair and impartial mind with the justice and propriety of these orders? I know that this is an important question, which not only affects you and me, and the beautiful City of Binghamton, and the whole line of the road from New York to Lake Erie, but it affects the State, and the value of our securities and the standing of our Courts, and I know that it affects everything in which citizens of our country should have pride, and in which we should glory. This great Erie road, which should be the pride of the people who built it, has fallen into unfortunate hands, as we all know, and is cannot be disputed. It is charged in these papers that instead of being, as formerly, managed by a Board of Directors, that held monthly meetings, the Directors have been wholly ignored. It is admitted however, that there are men in high positions, ostensibly directors of this road, but they are mere figure heads, holding places which are sinecures. These men have no voice in the management of the road; no directors' meetings are held; they are set aside in order to give opportunity to those whom we charge here with mismanagement to conduct affairs in their own interest with impunity and dishonesty. It is charged here that while the bylaws of the Company require that a meeting should be held every month by the Board of Directors, in all this period that we are considering but one such meeting has been held. Is that charge anywhere denied? But the counsel says the charges are not sworn to. He puts upon the affidavit verifying the complaint a hypocritical construction. He claims that the words "to be" are left out. It is true that they are not found there, neither are they found in the form prescribed by the Code. Yet the counsel cites cases and decisions to prove that his view is correct. There is not a lawyer or judge in the country, that I have heard of, who would question that an affidavit, in the form in which we have made it, is not proof of the allegations to which it relates, unless they are qualified by the allegation that they are an information and belief.

Is it denied that the law contemplated intrusting the management of the Erie Road to its Directors? Can it be denied that such men as Senator CHAPMAN, JOHN GANSON and others of like ability and integrity, to whom the management of this road has been intrusted by law, have been ignored and set aside, and has not this been persistently continued? You have then at the very first step in the argument the fact that the management of this road has been seized upon and held by a clique whose conduct has been so gross that their names have become a by-word. I will now allude to another thing which is sufficient to suspend any party by the power of the Court. These men are charged with issuing $35,000,000 of stock without authority. Is that alleged upon mere information and belief? It is an unqualified allegation in the complaint. It is proved, also, by the admission of the accused parties; it is proved, also, by ASHLEY's affidavit. And should not men be suspended from office for such acts as this? What times, indeed, have we fallen upon if such things can be done with impunity, and such rascality be allowed to triumph over justice! Why, thirty years ago the entire State of New-York was startled by a debt of forty millions. It was feared that such an indebtedness would ruin its credit and undermine its prosperity, but here are men who without scruple or hesitation, by this dishonesty, foist, and precipitate upon the market this large amount of stock as if it were an every day transaction. Is not the Court justified in suspending such men from office? And yet these charges, which I have mentioned thus far, are only items in the allegations which are here made. They are only the beginning of the list of charges against these men. It is clear and palpable that these gentlemen have set on foot and are carrying out a scheme by which they intend to ignore wholly and altogether the stockholders of the Erie Road, and to convert it entirely to their own use, depriving the owners of its legitimate stock of any voice in its management, and its owners of any participation in its control. There is no dispute or doubt about this. The facts in regard to it are as patent as the light of day. It remains for your Honor to say whether this scheme shall be successful or not. It remains for your Honor to say whether, when men are charged with getting the control of such a great corporation as this, they shall be allowed to go on with their reckless management, for the very purpose of continuing and consummating such unjust usurpation. It remains for you to say whether they shall be allowed to go on issuing convertible bonds and stock until the stock has no value. It remains for you to say whether they shall be allowed to ignore and to dispossess the legal owners of the road and use it for their own personal ends. Now, how can we reach or check such recklessness and effrontery except your Honor will hear us in proceedings like these in which we are now engaged? My learned friend [Mr. GRAY] says that these facts are not properly alleged. He says to us: You should have alleged only such facts and presented only such testimony as a witness would have been allowed to give upon the stand in a Court of justice, if a plea of the general issue had been interposed. Now, my friend Judge GRAY did not hold that doctrine when he was sitting upon the Bench. It has always been held as wrong to assert and set forth the evidence in a complaint. You allege the facts only. The testimony by which these facts are to be proved is a different thing, and would be stricken out if it were inserted in the complaint. We see men in possession of the Railroad Company's office, in possession of the books and vouchers; men who ignore wholly the Board of Directors; men who dispense with all meetings of the Directors of the Company; men who keep the books concealed or withheld from those whose right it is to have access to them, and to examine them. And then these very men by their counsel, when the attempt is made to bring them to justice object to the mode of procedure, and say: You must give all the minute details and particulars, as a witness would be required to do upon the stand. Under such strange circumstances of concealment and secrecy upon their part, may we not, with peculiar appropriateness, turn their inquiry back upon themselves? Why have they not given the details and particulars if they are innocent and if they have not misappropriated funds? Why do they not show, if they can, that it is not true that they have entered into these corrupt combinations to control the road? They leave these charges against them wholly unexplained, and there is no attempt to justify any of these things, if they are true.

But my learned friend (Mr. GRAY) thinks he has discovered how they may escape responsibility; he says these men have been reëlected, and likens this case in that respect to the case of Congressman BROOKS, who struck down Senator SUMNER upon the floor of Congress. I do not see the analogy, except that which is personal to BROOKS and these defendants. Where a man is reëlected to a public office by the people that is one thing, and where he is reëlected by the very fraudulent stock which he himself has manufactured, that is another and an entirely different thing. Where a man gets into an office of a corporation, and there by manufacturing fraudulent stock manages with it to outvote the lawful stockholders, can it be that his own fraudulent and dishonest act is to give him power to reëlect himself, and that he can hold his office on such votes? Is that the way that JAMES FISK, JR. & CO. are to have possession of the Erie Railroad? They issue stock to give themselves a majority, if you please, of five millions, and then, by means of this stock continue themselves in office as long as they please. If we look at the character of those who were elected, and see what their relations were, it at once reveals the nature of this whole transaction. A brother of JAY GOULD and a partner of JAY GOULD are prominent among those elected.

These are not the kind of men who advanced their money, and who devoted their time, labor and influence to secure the construction of the Erie Road. They are not the men who stood by that enterprise in its dark and trying hours. No, it is the brother of JAY GOULD and the partner of JAY GOULD, and enough others of the like character to constitute a majority, who are to manage it, not for the public, but their own, advantage. And then some men of character are put on as appendages to give standing, credit and respectibility to the concern—the greatest railroad in the State, built by tax upon the people and by subscription to the stock, to-day held by men who never contributed a dollar to its construction, and who are holding it by the power given them by these fraudulent issues of stock. I will not go into detail; I speak of these two leading facts only, and these, in my judgment, are enough. There is not a corporation that would stand for an hour in your City, perpetrating such acts as these. If you have a bank here, and the bank President had overissued stock, do you think they would retain him? And, suppose that an order was granted suspending him, and he came before you and asked to have the order dissolved, would you not say, "I want to see your affidavit, and if you do not deny the charges yourself, why then of course the order must stand?" And yet, here these gentlemen do not even deny, much less disprove, the facts alleged. I have now shown that the power to grant an order for a receiver and the order for suspension were not conditional upon any notice of motion. The power existed to grant these orders. These papers were before Justice MURRAY, and he granted the order. And he granted a further order, viz., an order for reference. Our opponents say that he had no power to grant that order. This power undoubtedly existed from any time since the suit was brought. They claim that there is no question of fact in the case. How do they know this? They have not shown what proceedings are pending or what progress has been made in the case. And then, again, in regard to the time of the commencement of the suit, there is nothing here to show at what time it was commenced. Let us take, for instance, the case of an insurance company, where a receiver is appointed, is not a referee appointed also? Certainly; and for what? To take the facts. And so here a referee was appointed to take proof of the questions that might arise while the receiver was proceeding to take possession of the property.

What effect these orders will have if they are allowed to stand, has been and probably will be to-day, the great point made and harped upon by the learned gentleman who is to follow me (Mr. FIELD). Our opponents endeavor to frighten you with the fearful prospective calamity that the Erie Road will be driven into by these orders. Mr. GRAY says that there are notes to large amounts which must go to protest. He says there are liabilities incurred by these very officers to large amounts. Suppose there are, these orders do not interfere with the controlling or managing of the road. These orders do not prevent the Directors from appointing other men for the administration of the affairs of the road. Has it come to this, that only JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr., can manage this road? Have matters indeed reached a point where, if JAY GOULD ceases to breath even temporarily, this road must go into bankruptcy? If so, it is time to see it, for JAY GOULD cannot live always. But they aver that JAMES FISK, Jr., is comptroller, and that his services are absolutely essential, so that he cannot be suspended without disaster. Now I ask in all fairness, cannot the Directors that are unenjoined do all for this road and its management that GOULD & FISK could honestly do?

All we ask is that JAY GOULD and JAMES FISK, Jr., and LANE and JAY GOULD's brother and his agent, and the agent of the steamer line and the subordinates of these men shall be required to take their hands off and not interfere with the books and papers and property of the Company until an investigation can be had. We prefer that the Directors shall take possession of the road. We do not desire that it should go into the hands of a receiver, but if they refuse to act then a receiver becomes a necessity. All we ask of your Honor, all we ask of the Court, and that we believe is just and right and fair, is that these gentlemen shall take their hands off and stand back, leaving the management of the road to their brother directors until their conduct can be investigated. I understood a remark to be made by counsel upon the other side, implying that there had been an increase of the income of the road under its present management. But if this is true, and I suppose it is, it has had the unusual effect of stopping dividends.

Now, in reference to the narrow-gauge bonds of which Mr. GRAY spoke, he has suddenly conceived the idea, it seems, that the welfare of Erie depends upon the construction of this narrow gauge. If this narrow gauge is really so important, why have they not constructed it before? They say that they want those five millions resulting from a recent issue for the purpose of constructing that narrow gauge. But what has become of that thirty five millions? Can they raise thirty-five millions upon stock and bonds of the road, and then, without showing what they have done with that enormous amount, claim that they must have five millions more to construct the narrow gauge? Very likely it might be for the interest of the Company, as claimed, to have a narrow gauge; and why have they not built it? The pretence for raising these vast sums has been that they, the managers, would build it, or extend the broad gauge; but they have not. On the contrary, they converted these bonds and used them themselves. They received five millions by virtue of an act of the Legislature, with which to extend the broad gauge, and now where is it? Have any of the projected improvements been actually made? None at all. Such are some of the facts in the case, as presented here. No man can read this complaint through, applying to it the rule of construction which prevails in the country, outside of the City of New-York, and fail to be convinced that it is a good sufficient complaint in form and substance. It has the ordinary form of verification, long held to be sufficient. The papers in this case are before your Honor. I have not gone over the allegations in detail, my learned associate has done it better than I could. It remains for you to say whether these charges, verified and unanswered and undenied, justify the orders granted. As we are stayed by your former order from taking any proceedings in this case, though the other side are not stayed from taking any step in it they please, we ask an early decision.

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More Republican Opinion in Favor of Taking Off Taxes.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

The NEW-YORK TIMES publishes articles from quite a number of leading Republican papers in different parts of the country in favor of a more prompt and decided reduction of taxation than is called for by either President GRANT or Secretary BOUTWELL, in their communications to Congress, and argues that a majority of the Republican Party, as well as of the people at large, are earnestly in favor of such reduction. There is no doubt the TIMES is right. The people have cheerfully borne heavy taxation while it was necessary for them to do so, but now that the necessity no longer exists, they are clamorous to have the burden lightened. And there can be no question, we think, that a wise and limited reduction of taxes would be a most popular measure for the Administration, would have a most beneficent effect upon the industry of the country, and that the presence of a smaller yearly surplus in the public treasury would tend to greater carefulness in collecting, and economy in spending the national revenue; considerations by no means to be overlooked in considering this question.

From the Chicago Republican.

"Reduce the taxes.' This cry comes up from every nook and corner of the land. It is pregnant with the sufferings of the people, and of the hour when patience ceases to be a virtue. The conviction has at length penetrated every household that the burdens of the public debt, representing the cost of preserving the Union, fall even more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich. From the babe just born, to the octogenarian standing upon the verge of his grave, the national indebtedness is a constant, certain, positive, unavoidable reality, pervading every day of existence, and insinuating itself, in one way or another, into every price paid, and relating to necessaries of life as well as to comforts and luxuries. No inhabitant of the land, however lowly, however exalted, can or does expect to escape fully the grinding exactions of the price paid for perfected nationality. Nevertheless, he has a right to expect that he shall not be required, during the statistical age of a single generation, to win the battles of liberty and civilization, and discharge the whole expense, measured, not only by expenditures of vital force and sacrifice of life, but also by dollars and cents. If this view is right, just, equitable, it is more than folly to drive the productive forces of society into paying the whole principle of the public debt within some fifteen or twenty years more. Coming generations will reap far greater and more utilitarian advantages from the pecuniary cost of preserving the Union than the present possibly can. Equity, then, requires that a very large portion of the burden should be loaded upon the shoulders of those who, coming after us, are to reap the most copious, lasting and pleasing advantages. This proposition appears so plain, that it is strange that any one should, for a single moment, have thought of disputing it.

How, we may ask, does the present extent of internal taxation, imposed upon a multitude of separate objects, work to retard the societary movement—that is, the progressive development of industry, energy, enterprise and civilization? To illustrate, let us take the small item of friction matches. Every box of these will be found to bear a one-cent revenue stamp. Practically considered, this is quite as much part of the cost of production as wages paid to employes, insurance on stock in hand, or prices inseparable from materials employed in the manufacture. Every person who buys from the producer, with a view to selling again in smaller quantities, expects to realize a profit, not only upon the price paid, aside from the excise, but upon that also, for that forms part of the money invested. In next hands, profits are charged to purchasers, as well upon taxes paid, as upon actual actual cost of production. This process goes on until the consumer is reached, who pays the whole accumulations. Apply this principal to our whole internal tax system, and we shall begin to understand what national taxation means.

In the foregoing exhibit, however, we only touch the question. Employes cannot afford to work for less than a support. If they have to pay out, in every direction, for commodities consumed, more than formerly, when our national debt and its exactions did not exist, it is indispensable that they should receive higher compensation. This condition enters inevitably into all after contracts for the wages of labor, so soon as it becomes apparent that general prices are advancing. As a consequence, the cost of production is augmented, and the purchase of commodities, in every stage of exchange, from producer to consumer, demands a constantly increasing power to buy.

The whole country feels this effect, from the price of a box of matches to the rent of a house to live in, and feels it grievously. *Nothing can confer relief but a reasonable cutting down of the internal taxes, which is equivalent to saying to future generations that they will be expected to foot a share of the expenses incurred in their behalf still more largely than in our own. The present has already endured more than was its due. Equity and productive industry alike demand that a portion of the exactions shall be loaded upon the shoulders of the future, which is to be the principal beneficiary.* "REDUCE THE TAXES!" *That is the universal cry.*

From the Lansing (Mich.) Republican.

Let the national taxation be reduced! This is the cry of the people from every city, village, and hamlet. *Will Congress obey the voice of the nation*, or shall they be hurled from their places as representatives of the people to make room for fresh, vigorous blood which shall heed the mandate? The debt is to be paid and can be with a reduction of taxation. The danger of repudiation is past, and even in Congress there are but two Democrats, MUNGEN and JONES, who dare to speak or vote for it. That danger past, shall the same generation which saved the cause of liberty and civilization be compelled also to pay its entire cost? Are the industrial interests to be destroyed by excessive taxation when there is no necessity for it? Is it essential that $100,000,000 of the national debt should be annually paid, when $50,000,000 or even $30,000,000 will as well protect the credit of the nation, while its ability to pay and its undeveloped resources shall spring into life and vigor by the aid of the protecting and fostering care of the Government, instead of being destroyed by burdens of which there is no need?

The employed now pay directly and indirectly such an amount of taxation that with no increase of wages is it possible for them to live. Manufacturers are depressed from the same cause, and must have relief; nor in their present condition can wages be increased, for the supply of labor is greater than its demand. Better free trade than a system that taxes the needy workingman for everything that his family must have. Let tea, coffee, cheap goods of every description be exempt from duty. Let the revenue tax be levied only upon those who return $2,000, and let all be exempt up to $3,000, unless their income exceeds their necessary household expenses. Let the present standing army be reduced at least one-half, for there is no need of supporting a host of idlers at the cost of the toilers of the nation. Abolish forever the stamp tax upon everything but tobacco, cigars and whisky. The result of this stamp system has been to double the price of about every article stamped, as is well illustrated in the case of matches. This system of meddling with the affairs of every man must be done away. It is both needless and useless.

The mass of voters have no selfish interests to serve that do not spring from and hinge upon the principle of stern necessity. They will not consent to the receding lines of divergence that are widening from year to year between the rich and poor, if it can be prevented without detriment. Let our children and theirs after them bear with us the great debt that must and shall be paid. Provide for the interest and a steady but moderate reduction of the principal, and then strike from labor all the reduction thus made in the national revenue. The condition of the country demands the relief that can be had in this direction, and it must be done. It is not the question of salaries to judges, ambassadors or Government employes that will interest them; it is the question of speedy relief in every direction where it can be done without injury to the national finances or the public credit. It is the great coming time, the future yet unknown, that is to receive a hundred-fold more benefit from the cost of the preservation of the Union than the present. It is equitable, it is just that a portion of the burden should be placed upon the shoulders of those best able to bear it; and the proposition is so plain that it is strange that any should presume to dispute it. LET TAXATION BE REDUCED!

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The unanimity with which the journals of the country are urging a systematic reduction of taxation is sufficiently indicative of the temper of the people. It would be superlative folly to resist the demand, which is amply justified. At the present rate of taxation we can pay annually one hundred millions of debt. If, however, seventy-five millions are remitted, there would be twenty-five millions to add to a sinking fund, which would be steadily augmented each year, with the enlarged trade which would follow the relief of business from oppressive burdens. There is no form of industrial activity which is not now oppressed beyond all reason. The tax gatherer comes in a hundred different forms. The rich can bear the burden with comparative ease. But salaried men, and struggling business firms, find it difficult to meet all the demands upon them. If Congress will but first lay the foundations of industry broad and deep, and strengthen every arm of trade, it will find that moderate taxation will produce an ample revenue.

Those who favor a reduction of taxation are gradually reaching substantial unanimity as to the most effective means of obtaining that end. They agree upon the abrogation of all special licenses and taxes, and they seem to concur in the maintenance of the income tax, reduced three per cent., and with perhaps an increased exemption and other modifications. To abolish the tax altogether would prevent certain tariff reforms of vital importance. The income tax is the most equitable in principle, and it can be made the least oppressive in practice of any form of taxation. The amendments which have been suggested will attain this end.

The tariff is a complex method of deriving revenue, and its readjustment requires great skill and perfect familiarity with the resources and capacities of the country. There are certain fundamental principles, however, which seem to be plain. The interest of consumers is best considered by a scale of duties which shall promote competition, and not build up monopoly. And it is easy to see that this is also for the interest of all concerned, unless, indeed, we adopt the theory that we can build up the country upon the ruin of our imports—a policy which is insisted upon notwithstanding the fact that the goods which go through our Custom House supply the gold needed to meet the specie obligations of the Government, and also maintain large business interests, and are only bought by those whose means permit them to do so. The futility and shortsightedness of such a course is apparent. A competitive and not a prohibitory tariff is what we want. We have this already upon many articles, but the list can be wise extended.

From the Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.

The New-York TIMES, which has of late had several very able and sensible articles on financial questions, favors a reduction of the taxes, and is supported by a large number of the leading newspapers of the rest of the country.

The Peabody Educational Fund.

Rev. BARNAS SEARS, D. D., General Agent of the Peabody Educational Fund, has published a card in the Texas papers in which he says that he finds the present is an unfavorable time for action in respect to the establishment of public free schools, there not having yet been any legislative action creating and organizing a system of public instruction in that State. He, however, gives an outline of the policy pursued in the distribution of the fund, and says that the maximum given to any city is $2,000; the minimum is about $300; the number of white pupils in any one locality receiving aid being not less than $100. Of mixed schools he says:

"Mr. PEABODY's gift being designed for the benefit of both races, the inquiry has been often made, whether 'mixed schools' are contemplated by him or his representatives. To this question a pointed reply can be given. The Board, as indicated, assume no control whatever over the arrangement of the schools to which assistance is accorded, leaving all such matters entirely with the local authorities, who establish and chiefly maintain them. In point of fact, much the larger part of the help hitherto given has been to white schools, those for colored children having been to a large extent provided for from other sources, and the Board always affording their aid where it is most needed. For colored schools, maintained under the law, special arrangements will be made after they come into existence, and the provision for their organization and support shall be fully known. Beyond the fact that they will be suitably aided, the question of the mode and of the amount of assistance to be rendered is designedly left open till the time for action shall arrive."

An Old Lady Burned to Death.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 25.

Yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock, an old and highly esteemed lady named STANNUS, who, with her husband, has been living in the family of their son, at his residence, No. 310 Clark-street, for some time past, arose from her bed and commenced dressing herself as noiselessly as possible, for fear of disturbing her husband, who is nearly 75 years of age, and very feeble. While so doing she unwarily approached too near the grate, when her clothes caught fire, instantly enveloping her in flames. She screamed for assistance, but the room being at some distance from the apartment of her son's family, and the doors all tightly closed, no one heard the noise but her aged husband, who, on awakening, was almost paralyzed to find her in such a condition. From sheer fright and infirmity he was unable to summon help until it was too late, and when the inmates of the house finally heard the heart-rending screams of the poor old woman, and burst open the door of the room, they found her body lifeless and burned almost to a crisp, and her loving husband bending over it in a paroxysm of grief. Medical assistance was summoned instantly, but of course it came too late. Mrs. STANNUS was a native of Ireland, and came to this city more than forty years ago. At the time of her death she was seventy years of age.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

MONDAY, Dec. 27—A. M.

The weekly average of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing House of this City for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 25, compares as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,738,914
Decrease in Specie	1,848,118
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	381,281
Decrease in Deposits	3,907,869
Increase in Circulation	25,534

	Dec. 26, '68.	Dec. 25, '69.	Dec. 18, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,035,000	$73,035,000
Local Capital	9,962,500	12,069,898	12,069,898
Total Capital	$83,970,200	$85,104,898	$85,104,898
Loans	261,342,530	261,096,000	262,834,912
Gold and Gold Notes	17,940,865	28,419,977	30,068,095
Other Legal Tenders	48,706,160	44,493,992	44,812,273
Deposits	178,503,752	177,165,586	181,073,455
Circulation	34,387,114	34,127,837	34,102,279
In Sub-Treasury	90,476,835	86,493,121	88,749,395

The Bank statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	Dec. 18, '69.	Dec. 25, '69.	Dec. 26, '68.
On deposit	$181,073,455	$177,165,586	$178,503,752
Circulation	34,102,279	34,127,837	34,387,114
Total	$215,175,734	$211,293,423	$212,890,866
25 ⅌ ct. would be	53,793,933	52,823,356	53,222,716
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	74,880,368	72,913,969	66,647,025
Excess	$21,086,435	$20,090,613	$13,424,311
Rate for money	7 ⅌ cent.	7 ⅌ cent.	7@10 ⅌ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,010,781, against the total entries of $3,875,805 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,640,500, against $3,666,217 same week last year. The exports of Specie not reported, against $608,709 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,123,805. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 25,822 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived, 1,244.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom House—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	October	$17,009,219
February	23,944,525	Nov. 6	4,428,453
March	33,021,622	Nov. 13	4,152,960
April	31,538,364	Nov. 20	3,148,851
May	26,646,394	Nov. 27	4,182,697
June	24,168,103	Dec. 4	5,521,529
July	24,480,106	Dec. 11	4,861,693
August	27,227,207	Dec. 18	3,704,216
September	22,979,489	Dec. 25	4,010,781
Total since Jan. 1			$287,365,790
Against same time, 1868			242,315,597
Increase since Jan. 1			$45,040,193

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	October	$19,068,255
February	10,824,812	Nov. 3	4,132,157
March	12,588,865	Nov. 10	4,901,510
April	15,609,087	Nov. 17	3,890,927
May	16,076,608	Nov. 24	4,088,188
June	17,219,716	Dec. 1	4,078,197
July	19,082,208	Dec. 8	4,413,422
August	18,624,219	Dec. 15	3,646,286
September	17,226,964	Dec. 22	3,640,500
Total since Jan. 1			$192,076,024
Against same time 1868			162,965,795
Increase since Jan. 1			$29,110,229
Gold Dec. 25, 1869			120⅛ ⅌ cent.
Gold Dec. 26, 1868			134⅛ ⅌ cent.

The exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,380	October	$2,531,076
February	3,322,083	Nov. 6	640,653
March	2,399,988	Nov. 13	123,221
April	1,767,601	Nov. 20	172,074
May	2,612,330	Nov. 27	161,704
June	2,335,321	Dec. 4	190,489
July	6,474,624	Dec. 11	380,399
August	3,027,940	Dec. 18	309,946
September	1,763,171		
Total since Jan. 1			$31,227,290
Same time 1868			70,785,697
Decrease since Jan. 1			$39,558,407

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Dec. 26, '68.
American Gold Coin	120⅛@119¾@121@120⅛	134⅛
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅛@113¼@113⅛	110⅛
Consolidated 5-20s	114@115⅛@114⅛@115	110⅛
U. S. 5 ⅌ cents, 10-40s	108⅛@109	105⅛
N. Y. Central & Hudson	86⅛@87⅛	...
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson Scrip	80@82	...
Rock Island	104⅛@104⅛	116⅛
Lake Shore	85⅛@87⅛@88⅛	88⅛
Northwestern	66⅛@67⅛@68⅛	80
Reading	99⅛@99⅛	96⅛
Northwestern Preferred	81⅛@82	82
Ohio and Mississippi	24⅛@23⅛	32

Pacific Mail	41¾@42¼	119½
St. Paul Preferred	84⅞@85¼	95½
St. Paul Common	71½@72	67⅛
New Tennessee 6s	43⅞@46	63⅛
New North Carolina 6s	29@29½	61½
Old Virginia 6s	49@49	55⅛

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$9,762,415	January	$18,531,46[illegible]
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,541
March	13,241,406	March	2,308,83[illegible]
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,46[illegible]
May	10,034,613	May	13,661,42[illegible]
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,67[illegible]
July	10,502,045	July	17,384,46[illegible]
August	14,319,915	August	1,867,36[illegible]
September	12,504,325	September	4,356,33[illegible]
October	11,194,158	October	7,715,06[illegible]
November	9,190,601	November	9,992,86[illegible]
Dec. 4	1,102,030	Dec. 4	495,06[illegible]
Dec. 11	1,668,008	Dec. 11	678,21[illegible]
Dec. 18	1,702,628	Dec. 18	321,95[illegible]
Dec. 25	1,123,805	Dec. 25	291,62[illegible]
Total 1869	$128,230,274	Total 1869	$89,898,970
Total 1868	115,558,321	Total 1868	82,417,517

*And $1,457,500 prepaid for January.

The Broadway National Bank has declared its usual half-yearly Dividend of $3 per share *twelve ⅌ cent.*, payable free of tax, Jan. 3.

The Irving National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *four ⅌ cent.*, payable, free of tax, Jan. 3.

The Merchants' Exchange National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *four ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 3, free of tax.

The Panama Railway Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of *six ⅌ cent*, payable Jan. 5.

The Chemical National Bank will pay the usual Quarterly Dividend of *six ⅌ cent.*, free of tax, Jan. 3.

The Fifth National Bank has declared a half-yearly Dividend of *five ⅌ cent.*, payable Jan. 3.

The Metropolitan Savings Bank will pay *three ⅌ cent.*, half-yearly to depositors, on or after Jan. 17.

The Reading Railroad Dividend, half-yearly, of *five ⅌ cent.*, is payable at the office in Philadelphia, free of all taxes, Jan. 17. The transfers close Dec. 31, and reopen Jan. 11.

It is announced by telegraph from Boston that the Union Pacific Company will pay their January Gold coupons in New-York to holders who prefer this arrangement to presenting the coupons at the office of the Company in Boston. A correspondent of the TIMES who complains of the bad faith of Congress and the Company in removing the office to Boston, should bear in mind the cause which led to the act of Congress authorizing this removal.

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

What the Hartford Fire Companies Have Done During the Year.

From the Hartford (Conn.) Courant, Dec. 25.

The year 1869 has not been altogether a prosperous one for the fire insurance business, yet our Hartford companies, always managed with prudence, have added about three-quarters of a million of dollars to their assets, and distributed over one million in dividends to stockholders. A comparison with the business of last year shows that in most cases the premium receipts have been larger, and though losses have been many and frequent, the amount of dividends has been increased nearly $300,000, footing up in the aggregate the respectable sum of $1,158,000. The Putnam, which was the only company in 1868 that declared no dividend, owing to its serious losses by the Portland fire, has divided eight per cent., or $40,000, this year. The Ætna jumps from $480,000 in dividends last year to $660,000 this year, and adds about $400,000 to its assets. The Hartford makes an increase of $40,000 in benefits to stockholders, and the Phœnix adds $18,000, and piles about $140,000 on to its surplus. The Merchants' makes a handsome exhibit, having increased its assets over $100,000, and jumped from a yearly dividend of 12 per cent. to one of 18. The following table, showing the capital, surplus and total assets of all the fire companies, is made up from semi-official sources, though several companies have not made their footings up to later than Dec. 1, but the amount of surplus is approximated, and will not vary much from the official reckonings:

	Capital.	Surplus.	Total Assets.
Ætna	$3,000,000	$2,500,000	$5,500,000
Hartford	1,000,000	1,140,000	2,140,000
Phœnix	600,000	1,000,000	1,600,000
N. American	300,000	169,000	469,000
Merchants	200,000	325,000	525,000
Connecticut	200,000	175,000	375,000
City Fire	250,000	290,000	540,000
Putnam	500,000	200,000	700,000
Charter Oak	150,000	100,000	250,000
Total	$6,200,000	$5,890,000	$12,090,000
1868	6,200,000	5,145,000	11,242,000
Gain		$745,000	$745,000

In the following table appears the percentage of dividends for 1868-9, with the total amount distributed in each year by each Company:

	Per cent. 1868.	Per cent. 1869.	1868.	1869.
Ætna	16	22	$480,000	$660,000
Hartford	16	20	160,000	200,000
Phœnix	16	19	96,000	114,000
North American	12	12	36,000	36,000
Merchants'	12	18	24,000	36,000
Connecticut	12	12	24,000	24,000
City Fire	12	13	30,000	32,500
Putnam	-	8	....	40,000
Charter Oak	10	11	15,000	15,500
Total			$865,000	$1,158,000
				865,000
Gain in 1869				$293,000

Returns of previous receipts per month by the several fire companies have been made up to Nov. 1, the aggregate footings of which, for ten months, are as follows:

Ætna	$2,916,492
Hartford	1,293,913
Phœnix	1,043,751
North American	277,903
Merchants	283,784
Connecticut	115,609
City Fire	312,452
Putnam	556,584
Charter Oak	114,969
Total	$6,915,457

Last year the total receipts for eleven months, as made up a few days later than this, were $7,535,023, and the receipts for the whole year, which cannot be ascertained till a month later, were about $8,000,000. There will be an increase this year of probably half a million—perhaps more.

INSURANCE AND BANKING CAPITAL.

The total insurance and banking capital of this city—including fire and life companies, and savings banks and banks of deposit—now exceeds one hundred millions, which is nearly if not quite double that of any city in the United States, population considered.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
CORNER WALL AND NASSAU STS.

In view of the large amount of JANUARY INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS soon to be disbursed and seek new INVESTMENT, we desire to call the attention of our customers to the FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the LAKE SUPERIOR and MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, one of the few securities we feel safe in recommending as good.

The importance of the route connecting the head of the Mississippi River navigation with the head of Lake Superior, and receiving the trade of the five railroads centering at St. Paul, will insure to this road a large and profitable trade. The Land Grant—1,632,000 acres—is in itself an amply sufficient basis for the mortgage, ($4,500,000,) and all proceeds of land sales are applied directly to cancelation of the bonds.

The parties in interest embrace some of the first railroad and financial men of the country, and Mr. Moorehead, of our firm, is one of the Trustees of the mortgage.

The construction of the road is progressing rapidly, and the whole line will be completed in time for the moving of the crops of 1870.

We recommend these bonds as paying a much larger interest than Government Securities, without the risk of a high premium. We have for sale $300,000, at the original subscription price, 95 and accrued interest in currency, (denominations $500 and $1,000 coupon.) Purchasers this month have the advantage of the gold coupon payable at our office on Jan. 1—the premium upon which is equal to nearly ⅛ per cent., making the price lower than many bonds of much less merit now offered to the public.

We receive in payment Governments and other securities at their market value, and January coupons at the current gold price of the day.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT.
LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of the above-named bonds. They are receivable at par by the Company in payment for any of its lands sold at scheduled prices. The lands are pledged for the redemption of the bonds, and consist of 463,000 acres of choice locations, situated mostly in the Des Moines Valley, (Iowa,) and are estimated to realize enough to nearly or quite cancel the whole issue of bonds, in addition to the security of the Road. Price, 90 per cent. For further particulars inquire of

CLARKE, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 27, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
LITTLE EM'LY. Leading characters by Messrs. Showell, Bangs, Miss Ione Burke and Miss Kate Newton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CENTRAL PARK. Leading characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Miss Henriques and Miss Germon.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d st.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST and PLUTO. Leading characters by Mr. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning. SONGS by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av. and 23d-st.
GUY MANNERING. Leading characters by Mrs. Emma Waller, and Messrs. Hamilton, Waller and Anderson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 6th-av.
THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Leading characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Lewis and Mrs. Chanfrau.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Messrs. Mortimer, Studley and Miss Longmore.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE ARMORER OF TYRE and THE BOTTLE IMP.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
BURLESQUE, PANTOMIME, ATHLETIC FEATS, BALLET, &c.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway and 30th-st.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Dalmatian rebels, it is reported at Vienna, have laid down their arms....A Republican Society has been discovered among the soldiers of the Paris garrison, and seventy-four of them have been arrested. ....The reported reconciliation between the EX-Queen ISABELLA and the Duke of MONTPENSIER is denied in a Madrid dispatch....The Committee on Discipline of the Ecumenical Council has been formed. The first name is that of the Archbishop of New-York....The French journals are commenting on the fact that, as they state it, almost everybody is excommunicated by the Papal Constitution....The Swedish Government has decided that the same vessel need not pay lighthouse dues twice in the same month....A large reduction of the Italian army is proposed.... The London *Telegraph* urges the immediate publication of the correspondence in regard to the *Alabama* claims; the *Spectator* is very severe on Secretary BOUTWELL'S financial policy; the *Saturday Review* holds the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* answerable for the canard that NAPOLEON is in favor of a general disarmament; and the *Times* characterizes the attacks on Rev. Mr. TEMPLE "as uncharitable, unmanly and un-English."

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The steamship *China*, at San Francisco, from China and Japan, brings the announcement that the revised treaty between England and China had been signed by the Chinese Government, but had not yet been ratified by the other Governments. The important changes are the modification of the transit dues; the opening of two new ports to commerce; the working of the coal mines by foreign appliances, as an experiment, in two places yet to be selected; a reduction of the duty on native coal and other articles; the establishment of bonded warehouses; the navigation of the inland waters by vessels not steamers, and a temporary residence in any part of the Empire by foreigners. The young Emperor's establishment on the Chinese throne is expected by next year. The Duke of EDINBURGH had received a cordial welcome at Shanghae. The Mikado of Japan had pardoned the Tycoon and another Prince engaged in the recent rebellion. A treaty had been entered into by the Japanese Government with foreign representatives, which is designed to stop foreign trading with unopened ports. The new American Minister had presented his credentials. The British Minister to Japan had received information of a plot to assassinate him among the Japanese. The American steamer *Peiho* foundered at sea on the 8th of October.

GENERAL.

On Friday night a fire broke out in a large grain and flour store in Broad-street, Philadelphia, which burned through Saturday and Sunday. The loss will probably amount to $80,000. On Saturday morning a large store in Fourth-street was burned, involving a loss of about $200,000. The Columbia Sugar Refinery, corner of Third and Vine streets, was burned yesterday; loss, $220,000. ELY'S cotton pickery, New-Orleans, was burned on Friday; loss, $30,000.

An Ex-Policeman of Detroit named KANE, was found in the streets in that city on Friday night, with his throat cut. His next door neighbor, MICHAEL COSTELLO, was soon afterward arrested as the murderer, the two having had a quarrel in a saloon but a short time previous.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company, which advertised to pay their coupons only in Boston, have reconsidered the decision, and will pay them in New-York, to those who wish, on and after Jan. 3.

CHARLES FRENCH, a young man 20 years old, a son of Mr. STYLES FRENCH, of New-Haven, and a member of the Sophomore Class of Yale College, while skating on the Whitneyville pond, near New-Haven on Friday afternoon, and pushing his sister, a little girl, before him on a sled, broke through the ice, and carried with him into the water the sled and child. Several men who were by made every effort to save them, but by great exertions the little girl only was rescued. The body of young FRENCH was soon after recovered.

A telegram to the Chicago *Tribune*, from St Paul, in regard to the Red River rebellion, contains a declaration of independence of the Provisional Government of Rupert's Land and the Northwest Territory, signed by JOHN B. BRUCE, President, and LOUIS RIELLE, Secretary. The document is to the effect that the people, having been released from their allegiance to the Hudson Bay Company, have a right to be independent, and that Canada has no right to coerce them as subjects of the Dominion. They hold themselves in readiness to treat with Canada as a free Province. Colonel DENNIS, who organized the Indians in support of Governor MCDOUGAL, is said to have disbanded his forces.

In Boston, on Saturday afternoon, Mrs. CATHARINE RILEY, the widowed mother of two children, was stabbed in the throat by a young ruffian named GEORGE COLLINS, and killed. Both were intoxicated, and had quarreled over five cents.

The statement recently made that trouble was apprehended between the Utes and Apaches tribes of Indians in Colorado is denied in a dispatch from the Government agents, who state that if any trouble arises it will come from a desire on the part of the people of New-Mexico to receive the benefit of the Government appropriations, which amount to $2,000,000.

General AMES has ordered the Mississippi Legislature to convene on the 11th of January. The State officers elected at the last election are appointed, provisionally, until their installation. Among them are JAMES L. ALCORN, Governor; JAMES LYNCH, (colored,) Secretary of State. One-fifth of the Legislature is Conservative.

A gin house full of cotton, at Walnut Bend, near Memphis, Tenn., was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

The Ontario Parliament was prorogued on Friday. Seventy-five bills were passed during the session.

At a meeting of Senators at the Capitol in Washington on Saturday, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Hon. E. M. STANTON were adopted. A meeting of members of the House was also held, and similar action taken. The list of pall-bearers at the funeral has been increased by the addition of Senators CHANDLER and EDMUNDS, and Representatives JUDD and HOOPER.

PHILIP SLUMETZ was found guilty of murder in the first degree in Toledo, Ohio, on Friday, for the murder of AUGUST HICK, in June last.

A fire, originating from a defective flue, broke out on Friday night in the residence of Hon. DENNIS MCCARTHY, Representative of New-York, in Washington, D. C., and considerable damage was occasioned. Mr. MCCARTHY narrowly escaped suffocation in the flames, and was rescued with difficulty.

LOCAL.

A workman named CHARLES DENNY was run over and killed by an Erie Railway train at Penham, N. J., yesterday. Two others narrowly escaped death.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER eulogized Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON in his discourse at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning.

Dr. THOS. C. MOFFAT, chief physician of the Seaman's Retreat on Staten Island, died yesterday in the forty-fifth year of his age.

The Berean Baptist Sunday School Missionary Association held its thirteenth anniversary last evening in the church corner of Bedford and Downing streets. There was singing by the pupils, addresses by Rev. Mr. FRENCH and B. F. GUDSON, Esq., reading of the annual report and a collection in aid of the Association.

In many of the churches yesterday sermons were preached urging abstinence from intoxicating beverages on New Year's Day.

The new chapel of the Seventh-avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday. The building and furniture cost about $60,000.

In St. James' Church, yesterday morning, the evergreen decorations caught fire, and there was almost a panic among the congregation. The flames were speedily extinguished.

Diphtheria has been quite prevalent in Orient for several weeks. Within the last week seven have died from this fatal disease.

The Cost of Transportation—How it May be Cheapened.

Among the many reforms in taxation to which Mr. WELLS calls attention, there is none more important than that which looks to the removal of the heavy burdens which are now imposed upon transportation. Cheaper transportation is the great necessity of the country. It affects every locality, and touches every interest. It is alike essential to a just and adequate remuneration of agricultural labor in the West, and to cheaper living in the East. It will tend to hasten the resumption of specie payments, and greatly aid us to maintain it when once undertaken.

If Europe continues to be a purchaser of our securities, we shall at no distant day be sending out of the country a hundred millions of dollars per annum, as interest. If, in addition to this, the balance of trade shall be largely against us, we may force resumption, but we cannot maintain it. When Europe ceases to receive our bonds in payment of the interest on our debt, and demands actual gold, we, with our mines yielding but forty millions per annum, shall find it sufficiently difficult to spare the amount necessary to satisfy the interest account, without the addition of from fifty to a hundred millions more to cover the excess of imports over exports. Any relief from taxation which will enable us to place the agricultural products of the West at our various ports of export at a less cost than we are now doing, is, therefore, of the highest national importance. To transport wheat from the interior of Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota to New-York costs at the present time not less than from fifty to eighty cents per bushel,—a cost which is not only destructive to the agricultural interests of the West but which, by preventing us from competing with the grain markets of Europe, greatly injures the trade and commerce of the Atlantic States. It is the excessive cost of transportation, rather than the want of more greenbacks, which now rests like an incubus upon the people of the Mississippi Valley, crushing out all enterprise, and depriving the farmer of the just reward for his labor. High tolls on the Erie Canal, the absence of water communication between the Mississippi and the lakes, and watered railroad stocks, together with a vicious and oppressive system of national taxation, and the exorbitant railroad freights, largely contribute to produce the hard times from which the West is now suffering. To remove all the sources of this evil is a work of time, but so far as they depend upon taxation, the remedy is within our reach, and may be applied at once.

The cost of transportation may be largely reduced at once by removing the tax of two and a half per cent. on the gross receipts of railroads, express companies, canals, ferries, steamboats, ships and barges. This would reduce the cost of the transportation of the country from eight to ten millions of dollars. We may go further by reducing the tariff on pig and scrap iron, and entirely removing it from coal and lumber. To cheapen transportation we must cheapen the commodities which largely go to make up its cost. Of all these, iron and coal are the most important.

The present duty on all pig iron imported into the country is $9 per ton, gold. This increases the cost of every ton of iron not less than $14, which, for the 1,800,000 tons consumed, taxes the industries of the country $25,000,000 annually. Every dollar of this duty beyond what is necessary to enable the American manufacturer to compete successfully with the foreign producer is a bounty given to the manufacturer of pig iron. Mr. WELLS estimates that a duty of $3 per ton, gold, will enable the domestic manufacture to compete successfully with the foreign article. If Commissioner WELLS is correct in his estimate, then Congress lays upon the industries of the country a most grievous burden for the sole and exclusive benefit of a few manufacturers. A system of taxation which takes from the whole people from ten to fifteen millions of dollars, and transfers it to the pockets of a few monopolists, is little less than a swindle. It is a question of robbery,—not of protection or free trade.

We do not ask for free trade in iron. We admit the necessity of giving to this industry adequate protection; but what we protest against is the imposition of a duty three times as high as necessity requires, and which is put on simply to give enormous profits to those engaged in the business. This is a violation of every sound principle of taxation, and should be opposed by free trader and protectionist alike. Mr. WELLS may be mistaken in his estimate, and if so, that fact should be demonstrated at once. Let Congress ascertain what sum levied upon foreign iron will enable the domestic manufacturer to compete with the foreign, and let the sum thus ascertained to be sufficient be the duty, whether it be $8, $5 or $6 per ton. Reduce the cost of iron and you will largely reduce the cost of transportation. There is no business in the country that would not be benefited by cheap iron. Congress can give it us if it will. Cannot the various business interests of the country unite to demand it?

What Shou'd be Done with Ireland?

Mr. GLADSTONE'S political cross is the Irish question. He may carry it by the help of a bayonet, but the burden will be none the easier. The worst law is martial law. There is a widely accepted belief in natural depravity as the normal condition of the Irish people, and it is easy enough to find a "policy" for such a condition. We have something like it in our Indian countries. The frontier man will tell you that the Indian is only peaceable when he is dead. The olden time statesmen of the Cotton States had corresponding notions on the negro question. "The nigger can't be free, because he would starve," they said, "and he wouldn't work without flogging." For the Indian the rifle—for the negro the lash—for the Fenian the gallows! This is the logic of the present statesmanship in Ireland.

"Gentlemen," said NAPOLEON III., the other day in the Corps Legislatif, "I guarantee order." "And for the first time in his speech the Emperor raised his eyes." Of course there was what the French papers naïvely call "a sensation." Men saw in the lifted eyes the Second of December, and remembered the bloody "guarantee" of the massacres in the Boulevards, and the "order" that came over Paris when thousands of her sons lay in ghastly bleeding heaps, and the noblest of Frenchmen were in prison or exile. "A Government must preserve order." This is the first axiom of all law. But like most axioms, we can give it a frightful application. There has never been a tyrant, from PISISTRATUS to BONAPARTE, who could not find some sound doctrine like this at the bottom of his cruel policy. Mr. GLADSTONE is the Minister of the English Crown, and holds its sword and purse. It is perhaps an answer to say that the Irish troubles are not of his creation—that no Liberal goes further in wishing to do justice to that oppressed people—that he has signalized his administration by one act of magnanimity, and that in his own time and way he will do other wise and noble acts if the people will only be patient. We can understand an argument like this, and will gladly do Mr. GLADSTONE the justice to believe that, as private member or Lord of the Treasury, he would do all that his power would permit to lift from Ireland every burden, and make her people as free, content and prosperous as the people of England.

It may be hard to deal with a people as impatient and suspicious as the Irish. They are a race of rare, and in some respects troublesome qualities. Quick, lively, mercurial, irascible, full of imagination and poetry, with something of the freshness of children in their obedience to forms and ceremonies and customs,—proud of their country, their race, their ancestry, their valor, their religion,—proud of their old kings, who warred upon the Dane and Norman, of their priests, who carried the cross in triumph from coast to coast long before the Saxon had ceased to worship strange gods in Druid groves,—proud of chiefs like O'NEILL, of soldiers like SARSFIELD and WELLINGTON, of orators like GRATTAN and BURKE, of poets like GOLDSMITH and MOORE. In every country but their own, Irishmen have risen to be kings among men. It seems as if some enchantment hung over this strange island, that the home it offers is misery and poverty, and that the Irish character only finds true life under alien skies. The men who cross the seas to sit in the councils of NAPOLEON, to command armies against FREDERICK, to be Marshals and statesmen in Spain, to rule in America with the rigor of JACKSON, and show in war the genius of SHERIDAN, are mere rebels and outcasts in their own country, only to be ruled with the hard sceptre of CROMWELL, or the stern and wicked dominion of martial law.

This anomaly is a scandal, and what is strange it is seen to be a scandal by all the world but England. Mr. GLADSTONE may proclaim martial law, and keep the green island under the bayonet as long as he lives, but remove the bayonet and it is unruly Ireland still. The problem which presses so grievously upon him, is the problem that disturbed WILLIAM, and WALPOLE, and PITT, and WELLINGTON, and PEEL. It can never be solved by the bayonet, unless the bayonet is put to its true use, and we deal with these men as our pioneers dealt with the Indians of North America. That is an abhorrent suggestion, and yet it is the logical result of what English statesmen have attempted from generation to generation. What Ireland wants is justice. Her sufferings are the sufferings of fever and mania. It is as reasonable to carry the bayonet into Ireland as a Minister of Government, as it would be to carry it into the hospital and insane asylum as a minister of health. If the world asks—"What is the cause of Irish disaffection?" the answer is, "English misgovernment." The remedy is justice and kindness. If England would win the love and obedience of these men, it must treat them with forbearance and charity, and liberal-handed statesmanship. "The election of Rossa to Parliament," says a great English journal, "is an ingenious insult to the Administration." Let us grant that; but nations, or communities, do not inflict such "insults" without a cause. It was an "ingenious insult" to throw tea into Boston Harbor—to elect VERGNIAUD and MIRABEAU to the French Convention—to return O'CONNELL from Clare—to choose ROCHEFORT to the French Legislature—to send CHARLES SUMNER and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS to Congress. The electors of Tipperary have only repeated history. We fear Mr. GLADSTONE is only repeating history by answering that canvass with cannon and cavalry. The sword will never pacify Ireland. CROMWELL tried it, and so did MARLBOROUGH, and Mr. GLADSTONE should remember that if two of England's greatest soldiers failed to make a lasting peace by the sword, there is an evil far beyond its reach. Terror is an old, old story, and all that Terror has done for Ireland has been to add to its misery and give its people a new reason for hating the English name, and rebelling against the English rule. "Put away the sword," says RICHELIEU, "states can be saved without it." History teaches no truer lesson, and we commend it to the illustrious and enlightened statesman who presides over the destinies of the British Empire.

Utes and Apaches.

It is evident that there is a wide difference of opinion prevalent among those who ought to know enough of the facts to be of one mind, touching our prospects of trouble with the Utes and Apaches. The latest telegram from St. Louis tells us that Messrs. SPEAR and GODFREY declare that there is no danger to be apprehended from the tribes in question; that the two tribes are "out on a hunt,"—a queer season, at least, they choose—and have never refused to go on their reservations; and, in fine, that the recent hostile report originated solely in "jealousy"—or, rather, perhaps we should say in a sort of business rivalry, the red men and the white being competitors in making all the money they can out of the Government.

We should be very glad to have this explanation turn out to be the true one, because it would remove opposition regarding what looked like a doubtful, and even an ugly, difficulty. Besides, neither the Utes nor the Apaches have hitherto enjoyed the highest reputation for promise-keeping or peace-loving intents. In 1866 General HALLECK officially declared that the Apaches and the cognate tribes of Arizona and Northern Sonora were natural and hereditary enemies of all whites; that they had successfully expelled from the region they occupy the Aztecs, the Spaniards, and the Mexicans, and "would only yield to our people when compelled to do so by the rifle and revolver." He added that the Apaches resembled the African Bedouins more than any other people, and that "murder and robbery constitute almost the sole occupation of the Apaches." The same officer, in his report for 1867, asserts that it is "useless to negotiate with the Apache Indians. They will observe no treaties, agreements, or truces. With them there is no alternative but active and vigorous war until they are completely destroyed or forced to surrender as prisoners of war."

It is such assurances as these from high official sources, often repeated and seldom controverted, that have given us an impression that whenever, in the march of civilization, we should come to deal finally with the Apaches and adjacent tribes, it would be more nearly an affair of "extermination" than we now like to contemplate, and certainly a bloodier struggle than any ever yet waged with Sioux, Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Blackfeet, or any of the familiar tribes in Montana, Kansas, Colorado, and the Indian Territory proper. Meanwhile, too, we have, on the basis of the same assurances, regarded it as impossible to live in peace with the Apaches, and, whenever hostile tidings have come from New-Mexico, we have taken it for granted that the fault was that of the Indians, whose murdering and plundering propensities were ingrained and unchangeable.

But the mistake seems to be in considering all the Indians called Apaches, both those east and west of the Rocky Mountains, as belonging to the same tribe and as having the same peculiarities—namely, the hopeless ones described by HALLECK. Now, that officer himself remarks in one of the reports already cited, that "the tribes which inhabit the Lower Colorado and Lower Gila Rivers are of a different character from the Apaches, and with them it might have been possible to maintain friendly relations had it not been for hostile actions on the part of the settlers and local military authorities." With this we may compare what Lieutenant SPEAR avers, namely, that "if any trouble arises, the responsibility will rest upon the people of New-Mexico." He declares that the Utes are peaceable, manifest a desire to have their children educated, and already have schoolhouses; that they are well provided by the Government, are contented, aim at civilization, and "will make no trouble if let alone." Obviously this, though perhaps an overdrawn picture, as a Ute agent's is likely to be, is entirely different from the common and traditional view of the Indian in that region. It is clear, however, that the Apaches in Arizona are entirely different from the Apaches in New-Mexico, and that the latter are in no such desperate condition as to require the war which the people of New-Mexico might like to see waged.

The agent and interpreter of the Southern Utes expressly declare:

"The agency was established in about the centre of the Indian reservations in Colorado, where the Indians themselves placed it, but the people of New-Mexico desire to break up the agency so as to have it located in their midst, in order that they may secure the benefits arising from the Government appropriation, which amounts to $1,000,000 per annum."

However this may be, the people of New-Mexico have already shown, even by their own Governor's confession, a remarkable degree of incapacity, or worse, in their relations with the Indians.

Dominican Doubts and Desires.

It just occurs to us, at this stage of the proceedings for annexing all or part of San Domingo, to inquire what the people of that island think about it. We admit, however, that in our recent real-estate transactions we have never particularly consulted the wishes of the people living on the ground we aimed to buy. Possibly we have regarded them as mere accidental occupants, who became—except in the case of immigrants—natives of these regions from circumstances wholly beyond their control. Or, possibly we have taken it for granted that the boon of becoming Americans and sharing in all our national privileges, including our national debt, is too precious to be rejected by the most ardent West Indian or the most frigid and self-in-wrapped Esquimaux. At all events, it is certain that we annexed Alaska without saying to resident Indian or Muscovite so much as "By your leave;" that we made overtures for St. Thomas without consulting the islanders as to their personal inclinations for "manifest destiny;" and that we are now hoisting our flag in Samana without taking the preliminary pains to inquire whether or no the Dominicans wish to "gravitate."

Nevertheless, it is somewhat important to ascertain in this matter the disposition and desire of the Dominicans, doubtful at least till now. The reason is that otherwise we might draw an uncomfortable elephant in our lottery—annex an island which would cost more than it comes to. We should have diminutive rebellions and constant efforts to "throw off the foreign yoke." However, we believe that, on the whole, the people are content with the idea of annexation, in the future. The very policy of BAEZ, as President, indicates that. The strife between him and CABRAL has largely turned on this issue. CABRAL is forever calling on all Dominicans who do not wish to "sell their country" to rally to his standard; and hence we may suppose that the continuance of BAEZ in control, and the small number, of CABRAL'S adherents, go to show that the people *do* wish to "sell their country."

But, in any case, we should have, if possible, a popular vote on the question in the Island. It is a "Republic," and, of course, has popular suffrage; and hence the appliances for taking a ballot are all there. The last news was that the lease of the Bay of Samana to us caused "intense excitement", among the people of San Domingo. CABRAL sought to make capital out of it, and all the revolutionists are trying a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together, to overturn BAEZ before our Senate can ratify the treaty. On the other hand, BAEZ also sees that now is his time or never. Accordingly, having lately taken Cariel Volta he forthwith executed a couple of CABRAL'S Generals, whose misfortune it was to be captured. CABRAL has plenty more Generals, but he can ill spare two men from his muster-roll. BAEZ will spare no pains to diminish his rival's force as fast as possible.

However, for the present we wait on our own Senate's action, leaving BAEZ and CABRAL to fight out their quarrels and settle all preliminaries to final and formal diplomacy in any manner familiar and agreeable to them. These preliminaries they should settle thoroughly, as their new national motto will be, "Let us have peace."

The Peabody Education Fund.

The report of Dr. SEARS, of the operations of the Peabody Education Fund, from the beginning down to last July, is a striking comment upon the sterling patriotism and wise benevolence of the dead philanthropist. The original gift by Mr. PEABODY amounted to a million dollars, and about eleven hundred thousand dollars more in Planters' Bank bonds, and the object was the promotion of intellectual, moral and industrial education in the Southern and Southwestern States. In addition to this, Mr. PEABODY gave, in June, 1869, $1,384,000 more in securities of various kinds. The trustees to whom these large sums were consigned were given absolute discretion as to the localities and manner of carrying out Mr. PEABODY'S intentions, which, considering the social position and character of the gentlemen selected, was a perfectly safe course.

The first step after organizing which the Trustees took was to survey the field of operations, and with that purpose Dr. SEARS visited, in 1867, and afterward, the seven Atlantic and Gulf States, beginning with the eastern portion of Virginia and ending with Louisiana. He was received with cordial welcome by all the chief towns through which he passed, and about sixty, selected with reference to their influence in their respective States, already, in July of 1868, had made arrangements at his instance to organize public free schools. It may be remarked that this method of action was from the first decided upon by the Trustees. They stated their leading object to be the promotion of common or primary school education by such means as then existed or could be created. It is remarkable that only one town of all those visited refused to cooperate in the establishment of the schools.

The cost of public and private education at the South was illustrated in a curious way by the agencies created by Mr. PEABODY'S gift. It was found that the whole of the white children of the South could be educated in public schools at no more than the cost of educating half the white children in private schools. In 1868, up to July, there was $74,000 definitely, and $78,000 conditionally, appropriated for these schools in eight States, and other grants were subsequently made. But the money thus given was much augmented by the people to whom it was awarded, and the fund, therefore, not only promoted the education of the South directly, but stimulated the people to new exertions of their own.

It is unnecessary to go over the whole field embraced by Dr. SEARS' report. The aid to the various States seems to have been given with great discrimination and care. The plan generally was to induce the establishment of primary schools, by undertaking the chief cost of such, and of helping struggling institutions where free primaries were impracticable. Students at normal schools receive also some of the benefits of the fund. There are now a considerable number of persons included in this category. The whole report, in short, indicates earnest and intelligent work. The Trustees do well to publish it, for a good reason. They are not amenable to public interference in any shape, and might, if they chose, have declined to lay themselves open to any criticism whatever. Adopting a contrary course, and inviting all who please to read their statement of accomplished results, the public is not only informed upon a very interesting and important subject, but is able to commend the spirit in which they have interpreted Mr. PEABODY'S wishes, and the care and faithfulness with which those wishes have, so far, been carried into effect.

We publish further expressions of Republican opinion in favor of a large and immediate reduction of taxes. All the journals from which we quote are influential in their respective neighborhoods, and are entitled to consideration at Washington as consistent, unflinching adherents of the Republican Party. With the best possible feeling toward the Administration, they are obliged to dissent from the views expressed by the President and Mr. BOUTWELL in relation to the continuance, even for another year, of the present burdens. The interests and convictions of the great majority of the people point to reduced taxation as the great want of the time; and Congress will blunder egregiously if it fail to respond to the demand for relief.

If drunkenness is true enjoyment, there must have been much happiness in the world on Christmas Day. Toward evening the streets of New-York were literally crowded with persons who had poured liquor down their throats until they could scarcely stand. As might have been seen from our paper yesterday, the knife and the pistol played a very important part in the festivities. A good many people have been maimed for life, and one or two disposed of altogether. The drink itself is enough to ruin any but the strongest constitution. It is "doctored" on purpose to exercise a quick effect, and a prisoner brought up before a Police Magistrate on Christmas morning rather pathetically said, "The City is a bad place; the whisky is stronger than that in the country. I wish I hadn't left the country to come here. The country is the best place for a man." Many others are purchasing that experience at a terrible cost. However, at one of the Police Courts all the prisoners were discharged, "because it was Christmas."-Thieves and other evil doers ought to manage to reserve their exploits until the 24th December. They would thus get off unpunished, and be in safety the rest of the year.

The progress which has been made in the manufacture of cheese in this State is surprising. There was a time when American cheese found scarcely any market abroad. Now, it has not only a large sale in England and elsewhere, but sharp dealers sell great quantities of it to American buyers as veritable "Stilton" or "Cheddar," and very few persons would be able to tell the difference between the original and the imitation. New-York was the first State which set up a "cheese dairy," nearly eighty years ago. Now nearly six millions of dollars are embarked in the trade. We learn from an official source that two hundred millions of pounds were made in 1867 alone, and since then the demand and supply have both increased. As the merits of New-York dairies become more widely known, the consumption of foreign made cheese will be reduced to a very small amount in this country.

There can be no doubt that the Sultan has settled his little differences with the Khédive. The latter continued compliant to the last, and his Suzerain relented. No one can say that the Sultan's reproaches on the score of extravagance were unnecessary—the *fêtes* at the opening of the Suez Canal alone must have involved an astonishing waste of money. ISMAIL PASHA will be no loser by taking the Sultan's rough but wholesome advice.

One of the papers attacks Mr. BERGH for interfering with "legitimate sport," and calls upon the Democratic Legislature "to abolish him and his commission." When we come to ask what his offence has been, we are forced to the conclusion that he has done nothing worse than act in the interests of public morality as well as humanity. It appears that "when a lot of game cocks were on their way from Brooklyn to New-Jersey to fight a main, they were seized by Mr. BERGH, and the sport prevented." It is only a pity that the same interference cannot be more frequently exercised. Of course it must be very annoying to the sharpers and ruffians who indulge in this kind of "sport," and who care for no amusement which is not barbarous in its character. But the public have no desire to see cock fighting made one of the established institutions of the country. Journals which report such exhibitions avowedly appeal to the lowest class in the community, and it is to the interest of all decent citizens that this class should not be placed absolutely above all law. It is quite bad enough to see Aldermen and Deputy Sheriffs degrading themselves below the level of brutes in a public theatre. Other discreditable persons must be taught to fear the law, if they are impenetrable to public opinion.

Whisky is known to be adulterated, and people who drink it are aware of the risks they are incurring. The majority, take it merely because strong drink is their master. But it is a little too bad to find the innocent article of milk made as poisonous as "Jersey lightning." This is the plain statement put forward in a circular recently addressed to the Board of Health.

Hundreds of cows are kept in Brooklyn, crammed together in dark sheds, without exercise, and fed on "distillery waste or slops." The animals are often diseased, and they are milked while even in a dying state, and "the horrid liquid is sold and consumed by the inhabitants" of Brooklyn and New-York. What is the use of avoiding the bottle when death lurks in the milk jug?

We learn from the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 4th inst., that Prussian fathers and mothers are much concerned to find that the regular course of education has been interfered with, and "mystical details" substituted "altogether beyond the grasp of the youthful intellect." The Minister presiding over the educational department has the absolute power to prescribe what shall be taught, and the parents have no redress, unless they can afford to pay for the education of their children at home. Herr VON MUHLER, the present Minister, cherishes extravagant crotchets of his own, and he is carrying them out to the great injury of the entire school system. "Hymns and texts have, in the lower classes, the greatest number of lessons devoted to them, while in both lower and higher forms nearly two-thirds of all that is committed to memory is religious matter." The candidates for teachers are strictly forbidden to read Goëthe, Schiller, "or any of those modern classics, the boast of the nation." The Prussians, it is quite clear, have a school question on their hands as serious as any that menaces us in this country.

The managers of public entertainments must wish that they could always secure an audience like that which greets them on Christmas night. It is not merely that large numbers flock to the theatre on that evening, but the enthusiasm which is exhibited is almost as welcome as the money. People generally go to a place of amusement, and seldom think of acknowledging the efforts of the "poor player" by generous applause. They treat those who labor for their entertainment as if they were so many machines. In some quarters it is deemed "fashionable" not to applaud. Yet everybody, no matter in what pursuit he is engaged, likes to know that his work is appreciated. On Christmas night the audience cheers everything which pleases them, and the consequence is that all kinds of performances go off with twice as much spirit as when the spectators are dull, sullen, and indifferent. If we go to a theatre or concert and like the entertainment, why be too proud, or too mean, to show it? As for the custom of rising to quit the place while the performers are still speaking or singing, it is cruel as well as vulgar and ill-bred.

A very painful story is obtaining circulation. We find it thus condensed in a contemporary: "An English lady is reported to be living in the harem of some native chief—a wretched survivor of the Cawnpore massacre. She implores help and rescue, but at present no efforts have been made to answer her appeal." The lady thus referred to is Miss WHEELER, daughter of General WHEELER, who commanded Cawnpore when it was taken by the mutineers. The above story makes its appearance from time to time, and on each occasion it naturally awakens much sympathy. Thus, the contemporary referred to says: "Only think what a lot hers has been. For twelve years subject to indignities too shameful to name, brutalities too shocking to describe," and so forth. The truth is that Miss WHEELER and her sister, both very beautiful and accomplished girls, threw themselves out of the window of their father's house when they saw that there was no hope of escape. The fall killed them instantly, and they escaped the far more horrible fate which befell every other Englishwoman who was found at Cawnpore. These young ladies knew the doom which had been inflicted on their countrywomen wherever the Sepoys triumphed, and they killed themselves to avoid it. All the facts are well known in India, but the story quoted was invented a long time ago by some thoughtless scribbler, and every now and then it takes a new lease of life—like many other *canards* which prove so hard to kill.

The leading organ of the Ohio Democracy the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, insists that its party in that State and in Indiana does not concur in the disavowal of the repudiation doctrine lately witnessed in Congress. Referring to the disclaimer of Mr. KERR, the Democratic Representative of the New-Albany (Ind.) District, the *Enquirer* says:

"We have a large subscription of the *Weekly Enquirer* in Mr. KERR'S district. All our letters from there are to this purport: Many are for the repudiation of the debt in any event and under any circumstances. *All our other correspondence from that district, as in all the districts in the West, are for the entire and open repudiation of the debt.* If it is not paid in legal tenders under the terms so providing. No Democrat is in favor of the payment of it under the gold swindle."

We think it certain that the Pendleton heresy is still cherished by the main body of the Democracy in the West. Fortunately it is powerless. The anxiety of members like COX and KERR to repudiate the repudiators is a tribute to the strength of the Republican position and of the confidence inspired by Republican supremacy at Washington.

We have had a variety of pleasant reports about the festive doings of the season, but we think that concerning the Wall-street folk the pleasantest of all, showing as it does that the genius of the place has not quite hardened the people there into the condition of the "plutonic" rocks, and that there is what the Hon. Mrs. Skewton would call "heart" under the stiff shirt-front of even a money broker. That impromptu outbreak in the temple of the *sacra fames* itself—the Gold Room—showed something of the gay old spirit of the "middle ages"—the Abbot of Unreason having his representative in a most respectable gentleman, and the huge Jersey cabbage being a "counterfeit presentment" of the "boar's head," anciently brought in with a *chariveari* and a Latin card. They all evidently forgot their "drain of gold" for a time, and were not at all the worse for the extravagance, except, perhaps, as regards the hats of a good many of those present.

The item headed "Effects of Drunkenness in Children," in our last number, may have struck many readers and perhaps reminded them of the coming New Year's Day and one of its customs. The custom we allude to is the one which teaches the young idea how to drink and tends to counteract the efforts made by the friends of temperance. The practice of taking glasses of liquor, either on account of the cold weather or in the way of social sentiment may be overlooked in elderly people whose habits are formed and who will not make any effort to change them; but the indulgence among the young people whose nature and good spirits need no artificial stimulants is nothing better than demoralization—hard as the word may seem. Society should show more "reverence" to the young people—according to the expression of a pagan poet—and not lead them into temptation. Young folks may be sociable enough without drink, and it is to be hoped that the custom will in time be left to the lowest and least intelligent class of the community.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ARIZONA.

The steamship *Arizona*, from Aspinwall Dec. 17, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser GAMBLE, our correspondence from all parts, dated from Panama, was promptly at hand. The *Arizona* brings the following

SPECIE LIST.

F. Probst & Co.	$5,795 00	Marcial & Co.	$546 00
Trevor & Colgate	1,841 41	S. L. Isaacs & Asch	1,800 00
Total			$9,982 41

Conflagration in Valparaiso, Chili—The Troubles with Araucania—Bolivia Tranquil—Affairs in Peru—Reception of the American Minister to Colombia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Friday, Dec. 17, 1869.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Peru*, Commander WILLIAMS, from the South American coast, arriving on the 4th inst., bringing dates from Valparaiso to the 17th, La Paz 18th, Lima 27th ultimo.

CHILI.

A dreadful conflagration in the very centre of the commercial part of the City of Valparaiso, had broken out in the building of the "Union Club," at the corner of Estado and Huerfanos streets, the property of Señor RAFAEL LARRAIN. The flames laid in ashes one of the finest blocks of buildings in the city. The fire brigades showed their utmost skill in staying the progress of the devouring element, and several men got hurt. The fire having been just got under when the *Peru* left, the loss on property could not be estimated.

Congress had granted an extra item of $250,000 in the estimates for the occupation of parks of the Araucanian Territories. Mr. GROLKLAN, an able engineer, has been instructed by Government to furnish plans to be adopted in the military operations.

Senator Don MANUEL ALCALDE died at his residence at Santiago after a short illness.

It is announced that a newspaper in the French language is to be published soon. If conducted respectably it will prove a perfect success, French being the language most used in these parts.

BOLIVIA.

Peace having been reëstablished the Republic is quiet; but business of all kinds still dull.

PERU.

Throughout the whole country peace and quiet reign fully undisturbed.

Dr. D. PEDRO GALVEZ had been appointed Peruvian Minister to the Courts of St. James and the Tuilleries. Señor VALLENA is appointed Secretary to the Peruvian Legation at Washington. Mr. BENJAMIN WEIR had been appointed Peruvian Consul at Melbourne, Victoria; D. MANUEL COTES and D. RUFINO ECHENIQUE attachés to the Peruvian Legation, London.

The Peruvian Government had declined the proposals of Mr. PIPER, agent at San Francisco, Cal., of the Colonization Society. It is likely the same proposals will be accepted by the Bolivian Government.

The Dreyfuss question has not yet came to a final close, although the Supreme Court have given their verdict against the Government and DREYFUSS on the count of spoliation. The contract will, however, continue uninterruptedly in its present shape until the assembling of Congress. Another Cabinet may, perhaps, again have to be formed in order to settle this important question which has so long been pending.

Samples of the Guañape Islands guano were duly inspected at the Finance Department. Mr. HARRIS, who was deputed to procure the samples, divided the thirteen packets, and forwarded one-half of the contents of each to the Agricultural Society, London, and the other half of each was intrusted to the celebrated analytical chemist, Professor RAYMONDI, an Italian, whose report of the result obtained is published.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

By the arrival of the steamship *American*, at Aspinwall on the 4th inst., later dates have been received from the interior of the Republic.

General STEPHEN A. HURLBUT was officially received by the President of the Republic as United States Minister Resident to Bogota, on the 13th of November, in the presence of several of the high officials, civil and military, and interesting speeches were exchanged. The *Official Journal* of Nov. 13 gives the subjoined account of the ceremonies:

"The President of the Union received to-day at 1 P. M. at a public audience, General STEPHEN A. HURLBUT, as Minister Resident of the United States of America in this Republic, in the presence of several high officers of State, both civil and military. General HURLBUT, on presenting his credentials, made the following address to the Citizen President:

'MR. PRESIDENT: I have been charged by my Government with the care of its interests in the Republic of Colombia, and especially with the pleasant duty of maintaining, and, if it be possible, of increasing the friendly relations that for such a length of time have subsisted between the Republic of Bolivar and that of Washington.

Special instructions have been given me to assure your Excellency that the stable peace, the well-established order, and the certain prosperity of this nation, are objects of particular solicitude on the part of the President of the United States; and in everything that may tend to secure and perpetuate so desirable an end, your Excellency may rely upon the sympathy and cooperation of the United States of America.

I have likewise received instructions to adopt all legitimate measures that may tend to augment the commercial relations existing between the two countries; thus fostering the development of the vast material resources which are destined to enrich this nation hereafter and to benefit the world.

I have been moreover instructed to call your Excellency's attention to the fact that the barrier of the Isthmus of Sues has ceased to exist, and that the commerce of the nations of Europe flows to the East without hindrance, while hitherto nothing definite has been done on the part of the nations of America to remove the obstacle offered by the Isthmus lying within the limits of this country.

I will do myself the honor of laying before your Excellency, in the name of my Government, the important and well-considered opinions of the President of the United States upon an affair of such vital transcendency for the true prosperity of both nations, and of so much importance for the commerce of the world.

In like manner I have been ordered to communicate to your Excellency the personal sentiments of the President of the United States, and to make known to you the confidence he entertains that the good success that has marked your Excellency's Administration will follow it to the end.

Allow me, finally, Mr. President, to express to you how grateful is to me the honor of entering upon personal relations with your Excellency, and to manifest my profound respect and esteem.'

The above has been retranslated from the Spanish translation of the address, which must have been delivered in the English language.

The Citizen President replied:

'MR. MINISTER: I have heard you with pleasure, and receive with sincere satisfaction the letter which accredits you as the Minister of the United States of America in Colombia. From the time that these countries, half a century ago, becoming inspirited by the grand deeds consummated in yours, proclaimed their independence and established a Republic, Colombia has never failed to follow your country in her progressive march, and has endeavored to take from her examples, accumulated during a century, her most elevated political ideas and her best lessons of government.

In North America, in the country of WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON is it, where for the first time in the annals of humanity has been given to the world and to history the high example of organizing a community in conformity to the dictates of reason, and entirely in accordance with the nature of man.

You may judge therefore, Mr. Minister, with how much satisfaction you will be received among us, bringing, as you have just so kindly said, the special mission of cultivating, by increasing them, the relations of friendship between the two Governments, and of harmonizing the interests of the people of both countries.

You have spoken of the necessity to all nations of destroying forthwith the barrier offered by the Isthmus of Panama to general interoceanic communication. Colombia is well aware of this necessity, and is disposed to do all within her power to forward that great undertaking, and my Government, which understands the grand influence that that work will exercise upon the destinies of the world, and specially of America, will examine with due attention the ideas that upon this matter the President of the United States entertains, and that you are instructed to transmit to us, and will use every endeavor for the fulfillment of that high purpose.

It would be grateful to me to have you as the organ to transmit my personal sentiments to the President of the United States, making known to him the admiration and respect inspired by the man in whom was personified the last and most glorious emancipation, that of the oppressed slaves.

As regards yourself, Mr. Minister, your public character has preceded you to this country, and I feel pleasure in accepting your friendship and in assuring you that you will meet in our society with the sympathetic and cordial reception that men of your standing are entitled to.'"

OBITUARY.

Death of Dr. Thomas C. Moffatt.

Dr. THOMAS CLARKSON MOFFATT, of Staten Island, is dead. He was physician-in-chief of the Seaman's Retreat, which is located at Stapleton, a position which he filled with credit and honor. There are few American sailors who do not know his name, for it has been borne all over the globe by thousands of those sons of the ocean who have experienced his loving and gentle offices as their attendant physician when stricken down by disease. His presence by the bedside of a dying sailor was calculated to soften the harshness of the poor fellow's fate, and his words of religious comfort, spoken in accents of purest Christianity, found an echo in many an obdurate heart. To say that his patients loved him would be but a weak manner of expressing their regard for him. The sick man has watched for his coming, and his countenance grew brighter when Dr. MOFFATT's gentle hand touched his brow. There will be mourning in every clime in which the American flag waves, when seamen hear of his death. So much can be said of his position here, but what pen dare portray the glory that awaits him in that kingdom for which he so long and so lovingly labored. For many years past Dr. MOFFATT had charge of the Sunday School—its musical department, at least. Here were assembled every Sabbath afternoon some three hundred children, both rich and poor. There is not one of them who will not this morning experience a shock of unutterable grief. His loved name was not only familiar in their mouths as household words, but had sunk into their innocent little hearts. Indeed, Dr. MOFFATT was looked upon on Staten Island as a sort of common property. Who can fill his place in that Sunday School? Only such as love the Lord and know how to glorify Him. As well as we recollect, Dr. MOFFATT was one of four or five who survived a dreadful and almost general shipwreck on one of the great Western lakes about seven or eight years since. He reached the shore, we believe, by means of a providential plank. He leaves a large family. May each and all follow him in the road to glory, which, after all, is short. He attained it in his 44th year.

AMUSEMENTS.

Novelties To-Night.

Several fresh programmes are promised for to-night. At Wallack's, Mr. LESTER WALLACK's drama of "The Central Park" will be acted for the first time in some years. At Booth's, "Guy Mannering" will be produced, with Mrs. EMMA WALLER as cheerful *Meg Merrilies*. At the Bowery, the drama of "Gio; or, The Armorer of Tyre" is to be produced. Mr. HERMANN, we see, occupies the Academy of Music this evening and offers a new bill. Elsewhere, familiar performances are offered.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Work in Arkansas—Good Effects of Governor Clayton's Administration—Prospects of the Future.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Thursday, Dec. 16, 1869.

Arkansas has passed through the bitter waters of reconstruction and come out, like a baptized penitent, regenerate, buoyant and hopeful. Though the ordeal through which she has passed seemed, at the time, to many, to be a cruel infliction needlessly imposed upon a conquered and subjugated people, yet in its results it has proved, like the chastening rod of parental discipline laid on more in sorrow than anger, the wise and wholesome means of needed correction and reform.

While many of the lately rebellious States are still battling against destiny, and, to their great detriment, putting off the inevitable day of their return to the fold of the Union and the restoration of harmonious relations with the Federal Government, it is a source of much gratitude and consolation to us to know that we have safely passed the crisis, and once more enjoy that peace, quietude and repose so much needed to recover our wasted strength and restore prosperity and civil order.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Of all the rebellious States, not one has been more prompt or sincere in submitting to the terms and conditions of reconstruction, nor has any been more thoroughly and completely reconstructed than Arkansas. Throughout our entire borders there is scarcely to be found a man who would wish to have undone what has been done, or who would desire to disturb the harmony of the relations now so happily adjusted with the General Government. The only serious objection really ever entertained by any considerable number of our people to the plan of reconstruction proposed by Congress, was that in respect to "negro suffrage;" but since that experiment has been tried, and found not to entail the evils at first so much dreaded, the public mind has universally acquiesced in it, at least with that degree of satisfaction with which we are accustomed to contemplate inevitable and accomplished facts.

GOVERNOR CLAYTON'S ADMINISTRATION.

For the general satisfaction, peace, quiet and prosperity that exist in our State, we are much indebted to the wise and considerate administration of Governor CLAYTON, who has held the helm of State with a firm and steady grasp, pursuing a safe, middle course, steering clear alike of needlessly harsh and oppressive measures on the one hand, and of a too lenient and yielding policy on the other. The fruits of his sagacious administration are already beginning to ripen into matured peace and established order that promise to yield a most abundant harvest of prosperity. The people no longer vex themselves with fruitless and harrassing disputes about abstract political questions and obsolete issues; but, with much more satisfaction to themselves and benefit to the country, have commenced in good earnest to grapple with those live and practical issues that concern their national prosperity and social well-being. They find it much more profitable as well as agreeable, to be raising good crops of cotton and corn, than to be wasting their time and talents in discussing politics and agitating the public mind with questions of no practical utility. Even the old rebel leaders and ante-bellum rulers, with commendable good sense, have ceased to brood and repine over the memories of departed hopes, and are beginning to wake up to a realizing sense of the importance and necessity of participating, more actively, in the health and wealth-giving race of industry and individual energy and enterprize that we Yankee "carpet-baggers" have set before them.

A wonderful change has indeed come over the spirit and condition of the people since the reconstruction of the State. Nearly all the wounds of the late fratricidal strife have been healed; the "old residents" are rapidly recuperating their shattered fortunes; abundant crops fill the barns and gladden the hearts of the husbandmen; increasing trade and commerce put a cheerful aspect on all sorts of business, and the benignant smiles of peace and plenty rest like the calm sunshine of approving Heaven upon our regenerated, redeemed and disenthralled land.

PROGRESS OF THE STATE.

And now a little more in detail of what we have done and are still doing. We have put in successful operation a free, liberal and enlightened system of civil government; we have given peace and quiet to a lately distracted country; we have established a thorough and complete system of public instruction; we have adopted an enlarged and efficient system of internal improvements; we have funded the old public debt of the State, and measurably restored her public credit; we have laid out and endowed with liberal State aid upwards of 800 miles of railroad; we have provided an admirable system for building and repairing levees by utilizing the swamp and overflowed lands donated by Congress for that purpose; we have adopted a revenue system that brings in money enough to defray all the expenses of the Government and meet the accruing interest on the public debt—and all this and much more in the short space of less than two years. Truly, the recuperative energies of the people and the resources of the country are wonderful indeed!

Arkansas has now fairly started out on a career of progress and improvement that bids fair to put her, in a few years, side by side with the flourishing States of the great Northwest. All that we now need is more people. The harvest indeed is plentiful, but the laborers are few. Our earnest prayer and desire is that you of the North will send us down more laborers. We have abundance of room; land is plentiful, and, though as good as any upon which the sun shines, is almost as cheap as the air of heaven, which is without stint and without price. We have a genial and salubrious climate, free from the extremes of heat and cold; a soil of unsurpassed fertility, adapted to the growth and profitable culture of almost every product that ministers to the necessities or comforts of man; and with all these inducements, we offer a warm and hearty welcome to all who may think proper to come among us to share in these great advantages and participate in the glorious destiny that awaits us.

PULASKI.

THE PRESS ON "THE TIMES."

From the Parkersburg (West Va.) Times, Dec. 21.

The NEW-YORK TIMES—one of the best edited and most interesting and valuable journals of the country.

From the Fishkill (N. Y.) Journal, Dec. 2.

That unsurpassed newspaper, the NEW-YORK TIMES.

From the Nunda (N. Y.) News, Dec. 18.

The WEEKLY NEW-YORK TIMES is a capital paper for farmers.

From the Warsaw Western New-Yorker, Dec. 2.

This able Republican journal, as complete and perfect a metropolitan newspaper as was ever published in New-York.

From the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, Dec. 1.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is now perhaps unsurpassed for its tenacious adherence to modern Republicanism.

From the South Coventry (Conn.) Register, Dec. 3.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, the newspaper of the age, second in no respect to any other in the world.

From the Greene (N. Y.) American, Dec. 9.

The character of that journal is too well known to need indorsement from us. For those who wish a New-York paper in addition to a local one, the TIMES is among the best.

From the Baraboo (Wis.) Republic, Dec. 15.

The TIMES—the peer of any paper in America. In respect to ability, integrity, variety and typographical excellence combined, we do not know its equal.

From the Montrose (Penn.) Republican, Dec. 7.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is a sound and reliable Republican newspaper. Its strong point is news, in which it is by many considered unrivaled.

From the Lawrence (Kan.) Journal, Dec. 1.

One of the foremost journals of this country, always fair and manly in its criticism, enterprising in the gathering of news, and able and courteous in the cast of its articles.

From the Wathena (Kan.) Reporter, Dec. 9.

The NEW YORK TIMES still maintains, through the efforts of an able and popular corps of writers, that high character as a public journal, which Mr. RAYMOND made for it in his lifetime.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Inquirer, Dec. 11.

The TIMES is one of the best and most readable papers in the country, and we can cordially recommend it to any of our readers wanting a New-York paper.

From the Sing Sing Republican, Dec. 23.

As a family paper, free from all appeals to vulgar or impure tastes, the NEW-YORK TIMES will continue unexceptionable, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

From the Holyoke (Mass.) Transcript, Dec. 18.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the best and leading papers in the country. Well edited, well printed and worthy the patronage of those who desire a first-class daily or weekly New-York paper.

From the Barnesville (Ohio) Enterprise, Dec. 23.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is the highest-toned daily in America, and equal to any in ability and influence. The TIMES more nearly reflects public opinion than any of its contemporaries, and is the ablest representative of progressive-conservative thought in this country.

(From the Lapeer (Mich.) Clarion, Dec. 9.)

The NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the leading metropolitan dailies, and, since its first appearance, probably the most successful newspaper in this country. Any of our readers wanting a metropolitan newspaper, will find it equal to any in the world as an impartial journal.

From the Buchanan (Mich.) Advent-Christian Times, Nov. 30.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is one of our favorite news journals. Its foreign correspondence is unexcelled for accuracy and interest. It is seldom or never sensational, and, in short, is quite successful in its efforts to attain the highest standard of journalism.

From the Clinton (N. Y.) Courier, Dec. 2.

In the ability of its editorials, the enterprise of its management, in fairness, candor and good taste, the TIMES is the peer of any paper published, and we take pleasure in commending it to all of our readers who desire to take a first-class New-York daily.

From the Providence Journal, Dec. 3.

The TIMES is so widely known that it seems almost a work of supererogation to say that it is one of the best conducted newspapers in the country, and that those who desire a paper from the great commercial metropolis can hardly do better than to subscribe for the TIMES.

From the Fishkill (N. Y.) Standard, Dec. 4.

This is one of the leading and most valuable papers in New-York City, and is constantly up to the times. Whatever of news there may be, may be found in its pages at the earliest moment, and its editorial columns are filled with timely and generally able comments on the topics of the day. Its market and stock reports are late and correct.

From the Hudson Republican, Dec. 7.

This first-class metropolitan journal was never better or more popular than now. It is fast realizing the aspiration of its lamented chief founder, to stand foremost in American journalism. We commend it for the breadth and soundness of its views on all public questions, for the amplitude and variety of its news contents, and its unexceptionable literary character.

From the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Caledonian, Dec. 3.

In all that goes to make a perfect newspaper—ability, enterprise, candor, courtesy, an earnest stand against dishonesty and corruption in officials high or low, and a faultless typography—the TIMES excels all the daily papers we see. Our readers who are looking for a New-York daily will do well to take the TIMES.

From the Iowa Falls (Iowa) Sentinel, Dec. 15.

The TIMES is one of the best metropolitan papers we receive, not for the lateness of its news, for that is all forestalled by our more Western exchanges; but for variety of interesting matter from all parts of the world, and a candid, fair statement of matters and the lucid deductions therefrom, it is invaluable. If our readers want an Eastern paper, the NEW-YORK TIMES is the one for them.

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Register, Dec. 16.

As a newspaper it maintains its old rank. As a careful, honest and dispassionate critic of public men and policies, it continues in the old path. Less radical, less impulsive and denunciatory than the *Tribune*, its leaders carry great weight with the thinking public, to whom we commend the TIMES as an unexceptionable family paper, and especially its weekly and semi-weekly editions.

From the Carthage (Jefferson County) Republican, Nov. 30.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.—This valuable daily has been published upward of eighteen years, and now ranks among the most successful and popular newspapers in the country. As is well known, it is a Republican journal, and thoroughly supports General GRANT's Administration. Its editorials, literary and miscellaneous matter, together with its correspondence make it a complete history of passing events.

From the Neillsville (Wis.) Republican, Dec. 1.

The NEW-YORK TIMES—one of the leading and ablest conducted journals in the country. Its marked ability in advocating the liberal and progressive principles of the Republican Party, has given the paper a wide influence. Its semi-weekly and weekly editions are carefully prepared for home reading, and will be found to contain not only a choice selection of literature, but a full report of all the important events transpiring.

From the Holmesburg (Philadelphia) Gazette, Dec. 4.

Among the many papers that reach our sanctum weekly, none are more acceptable than the NEW-YORK TIMES. For years past it has been regarded as one of the leading journals of the country. Its editorials display a spirit worthy of all commendation for their fairness and impartiality. In point of correspondence, its columns give evidence of care, attention, and a desire to bring before the notice of the public the great events that are continually occurring. The literary department of the TIMES is excellent, and as a family paper, it is unexceptionable.

From the Havana Journal, Dec. 18.

It is not often that the country Press indulges in saying anything specially complimentary of the large City dailies. Those sheets have such a big way with them, and the influence they wield is so far-reaching, that we may behold with admiration and awe, and say nothing. It is not necessary to indulge in praise, while censure avails little. Nevertheless, we have been led to think recently, as we have occasionally read the NEW-YORK TIMES, how completely it fills the idea of a great newspaper. The dignified tone that pervades its editorial utterances, its well-known conservative tendencies, and the ability of its general management, make it emphatically a type of its class. Its Old-World news is given every day with as nice a regard for the wants of a numerous class of its readers as is the news of our own hemisphere, and we observe recently that it gives regular legislative reports of one or more of the Parliaments or National Assemblies of Europe. Its exhaustive reports of the opening of the Suez Canal have been read with more than ordinary interest, while its general news department is as full and ample as needs be. A newspaper of this description, so fully and truly representing all that is American as well as Republican, is really something worth calling a national pride.

From the Auburn (N. Y.) News, Dec. 23.

In this wide-awake age everybody wants a metropolitan newspaper. The local press has always, of course, the first consideration in cities distant from the great centres of trade, the business and general news of one's town and county being now ranked with the necessaries of life. But the city papers have a value which the country papers do not possess. They contain full, carefully compiled statements of the financial and political condition of the country, of the prospects of trade, and the state of the markets, besides accurate accounts of all great enterprises of the day, and able discussions of all topics of interest to the public. These render the daily perusal of some city newspaper of vital importance to every man engaged in trade, banking or politics, and, to look at the matter in its proper light, to his family also; for the popular mind is continually running upon interesting questions in literature and art, and whoever would shine in society must be informed upon and able to talk intelligibly about them. But here arises a difficulty. It is not every paper that furnishes accurate information and is fit to be admitted into our families. Which shall we select as likely to be beneficial to our business and ourselves? We would answer, take the TIMES. It is hard to discriminate, but the TIMES is preëminently an enterprising, newsy, able and pure paper. Its market reports are always full and satisfactory; its correspondence extensive; its editorials bold, courteous and free from the slightest shade of immorality. The TIMES contains everything that is valuable in the way of a political, literary and miscellaneous newspaper, and merits the extensive patronage it receives.

RAILROAD COLLISION.

A Sudden Rushing Together of Two Trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Four Persons Injured—Wonderful Escape of the Mail Agent—Cars Demolished, but No Lives Lost.

From the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer, Dec. 25.

The collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Thursday afternoon, mentioned briefly in our columns yesterday, was one of the most frightful accidents that ever happend on that road. The facts appear to be these: The trains colliding were the "Cincinnati Express" coming west, due here at 4:45 P. M., and the "Mail" going east, which left here at 12 M. The collision occurred at a place called Millfall, a couple of miles west of Burton, in a very short curve. The trains were both running at good speed (that coming West very fast) and the locomotives were within fifty yards of each other before either was discovered from the other train. The engineman on the train East sounded two faint whistles, but in less time than it takes to write the words the trains rushed upon each other with a fearful crash. The engineman, fireman, express messenger and a little boy in the car with the latter, sprang from the train East, and all escaped without serious injury. The engineman, JOHN MCGAHAN, and the fireman, DAVID VINEYARD, of the other train, sprang off and both were severely hurt. GEORGE ROSS, baggage master on the train east, sprang to the brake at the rear end of his car when the alarm was sounded, and was caught between the wreck, his leg being crushed by the iron railing of the platform. MCGAHAN was thrown over once or twice and fell, striking his head on the rocks cutting it fearfully. He plunged on down a rocky bank, and received numerous cuts and bruises. His most serious injury is a sprained or stove-up ankle. VINEYARD was much jarred and bruised. One of his knees had a piece of bone scalloped out by a sharp rock. Ross lives in Baltimore, and was taken home on yesterday's train. MCGAHAN and VINEYARD live in this city, and were brought home yesterday evening. Their injuries are very painful, but are not thought to be dangerous. WILLIAM A. JANES, of this city, mail agent on the train east, received some severe injuries, and escaped with his life, as all on the ground say, as if by miracle. When the alarm was sounded, he glanced out and saw the coming train, but instead of jumping out like the rest remained in the car. In an instant the car in front crushed through his car, knocking him senseless by a blow on the temple. The floor of the car passed over him, but he was driven by the debris of both cars, a hot stove among the rest, into the baggage apartment of his car. The mail car was a complete wreck, being crushed and broken into a thousand fragments. For some ten minutes, as Mr. JANES was nowhere to be seen, he was supposed to be dead. He was lying unconscious in the wreck, and on recovering his senses crawled out. He had a severe contusion and numerous small cuts on the head, two fingers on the left hand were crushed, the end of the fore-finger being torn off; his clothes were torn and sticking full of splinters and he was cut and bruised pretty much all over. In addition to this he seems to have been in momentary contact with the stove, and received a burn on the forehead. Fortunately the stove was not broken open; and, although the splintered wood in contact once began to smoke, it was immediately extinguished, and the horrors of fire avoided. Had the wreck taken fire quickly, Mr. JANES must have perished. This gentleman returned to the city yesterday morning, and suffered an amputation of his torn finger. His injuries are painful but not dangerous.

So far as known, no other persons were hurt on either train. The mail agent on the train west, Mr. ROBERT HALL, escaped uninjured. His car was raised up bodily and driven forward over the express car, tender and locomotive, till it rested on top of the locomotive of the eastern-bound train. From this giddy perch, some fifteen feet from the ground, Mr. HALL climbed down, without a scratch. In the rear of the express and mail cars, in the western-bound train, were two oyster cars, loaded with holiday bivalves for Cincinnati. These cars were smashed all to pieces, the barrels of oysters in liquor and the cases of cans crushed and scattered in every direction. Even small cans were broken open. (We deeply sympathize with the Queen City in her bivalvular bereavement.) A coffin in the express car was thrown a distance of several yards, and the outside coffin stripped off. In the train East were two freight cars forward of the express and mail. These, too, were torn to fragments. It was the fortunate interposition of so many cars in each train forward of the passenger cars that saved the latter, the only injury to a passenger car being that the forward end of the smoking car of the train West was crushed in. Not a single passenger, so far as known, received any injury.

Dr. RIVES, of this city, who had two daughters on the train west, went out on the 6:20 train, being joined by Dr. STIDGER at Cameron. Arriving at the scene of disaster they found that Dr. WHITEFIELD, of Jackson, Miss., who was on one of the trains, had rendered the wounded men all the assistance in his power. One of the flagstaffs on one of the locomotives was torn off, thrown across the creek a hundred yards and driven upright into the ground, the ferule flying off and unfurling the flag. The little boy, son of Mr. MCDONALD, of Burton, who was in the express car of the train east, had ridden as far as Littleton in the mail car. He getting into the other car probably saved the life of both himself and the messenger, as he gave the alarm and set the example of jumping out.

The road being so obstructed by the wreck that it cannot be cleared for several days, a temporary track has been made around it. The loss of the Company is heavy, the locomotives alone (which are ruined, of course,) being valued at $40,000.

The responsibility for this disaster appears to rest with Captain CLARY, the conductor of the train West, who is reputed to be in general one of the most thorough and careful railroad men on the road. Captain CLARY's train was behind time. The regular meeting place is Littleton, seven miles this side of Burton. The operator at Cameron telegraphed to the operator at Fairmount for that train West to run to Burton and wait there for the train East. This arrangement was furnished Captain Clary, who by some means misread or misapprehended it as directing him to run to Littleton. It seems he did not look at the paper carefully, and he says he soon after lost it. He gave the engineman instructions to run to Littleton, while it seems from statements made to us that his own mind was in doubt whether he had been directed to make that place or Burton. He did not indicate any doubt, however, to the engineman, who obeyed orders with the deplorable results above stated.

The Reception of the Remains of Mr. Peabody.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Dec. 25.

The Committee of Ten appointed by the General Committee of citizens to consult with the proper Federal and State authorities, and with such other persons as they might deem proper, to devise a programme for the action of said General Committee on the arrival of the remains of Mr. PEABODY, met at the Mayor's office last evening in an informal manner and talked the matter over. They recommended by resolutions, that "when the officers of the *Monarch* shall have placed the remains of Mr. PEABODY in the hands of the civil authorities, the remains shall be escorted to the City Hall and laid in state so long as they shall remain in Portland." Also, "that the City Building, both externally and internally, shall be appropriately draped during the time that the remains are lying in state." They furthermore recommend "that appropriate music shall be performed at the time of the removal of the remains," and "that a procession shall be formed to escort them to the station on their departure for Salem," and "that the city shall extend an invitation to all of the city societies, such as the Board of Trade, Maine Charitable Mechanic Association, Masons, Odd Fellows, &c., to join such procession."

The chairman of the Committee, who visited Salem to confer with the relatives, made a report similar to the one published in the *Press* the other morning. He also stated that the trustees desired to be telegraphed as soon as the *Monarch* was signaled, and also that Mr. PRESCOTT, the Superintendent of the Eastern Railroad, be telegraphed at the same time, that he might have a car in readiness for the Committee. They desired no military escort from Portland to Salem, further than a guard of honor. A committee of twenty-five will come to Portland from Salem, Peabody, and surrounding towns, on the solemn occasion. The funeral will not take place in Peabody till ten days after the arrival of the remains.

The United States Government have as yet taken no steps in the matter, but the President, without doubt, will issue an order shortly in relation to the course to be pursued by the Government.

THE METEOR.

Reported Wreck of the Yacht off the Coast of Africa—All Hands Saved—Description of the Vessel.

Private dispatches received in this City from London announce the wreck of Mr. GEORGE M. LORILLARD's yacht *Meteor*, near Tunis, Northern Africa, on the 13th inst., and the safety of all hands. Rumors to this effect have been current in the City for several days, and much anxiety has been felt by the friends of the party who sailed in her in the Summer. But these dispatches may not be correct, and hope is still felt by some, no news about her having as yet been received by the Associated Press.

The *Meteor* sailed on the 20th of August for a trip round the world. At the time of her departure from here there were on board the Commander, GEORGE L. LORILLARD; Sailing Master, GEO. HOWE; ten men before the mast, a mate, boatswain, two cooks, two stewards and two quartermasters. These comprised her officers and crew. Besides these, Mr. CARROLL LIVINGSTON, Mr. PHILIP ROBINSON and Mr. KENNARD. The last mentioned was bound for England, and the others intended to make the entire voyage. It was the intention of her owner to sail her to Europe, thence around by way of the Mediterranean, the Suez Canal, the Red Sea, round the South of Asia to China and Japan, and thence across the Pacific to San Francisco. It was designed that the voyage should be made leisurely, Mr. LORILLARD proposing to sojourn for some time at nearly all the points touched; and arrangements had accordingly been made for an absence of three years. She arrived at St. George, Bermuda, on Aug. 24, having made the trip from her anchorage off the club house, Staten Island, in something less than three days and a half; left there on the Thursday following, reaching in due time Cowes. After visiting various other points she arrived at Malta on the 3d inst. from Tunis, and was expected to leave immediately for Alexandria and the Suez Canal.

The yacht was built in Brooklyn, in the yard at the foot of Bridge-street, under the superintendence of Captain ROBERT FISH, by whom she was modeled for Mr. LORILLARD. Her dimensions were: Length on deck, 120 feet; length over all, 130 feet; breadth of beam, 27 feet; depth of hold, 9 feet 9 inches; tonnage (carpenter's measurement) about 300 tons. Her keel had a depth of three feet amidships, and her draught of water was about 10 feet 6 inches. Her hull was built of white oak, locust and hackmatack, which was fastened below the water line with copper bolts and treenails and above by galvanized iron. She probably contained more timber than any yacht of her size—having the matter of speed in view—that has ever been constructed in these waters. She was "boomed" kneed, and every beam had hanging knees, while from her deck were stanchions to every frame. The spars of this yacht were very heavy, but "good looking sticks," the foremast being eighty-eight feet and the mainmast ninety feet. The main boom was seventy-four feet in length, the fore boom thirty-two feet, and the bowsprit twenty-three feet outboard. The rake of the masts were of fourteen feet, and they were placed, the foremast forty feet from the stem, the main forty-seven feet from the stern, and apart thirty-four feet. Her accommodations were not only unusually extensive and well designed, but extremely luxurious, possessing all the appurtenances that could contribute to ease and comfort. She had two splendid cabins, one amidships, quite large, and one aft, together with an elegant private saloon. The companion way was forward and her staterooms were ample, cheerful and pleasant. The rigging was of the best Italian hemp. She had three shrouds forward and four aft. She was rigged heavy and strong, all her headstays being of wire. She was fitted out with a complete suit of sails of every description.

The *Meteor* was successfully launched on Monday, April 7, and late in June she left New-York in company with the *Sapho*, for Newport, on a trial trip. She behaved well, making good time, and proving herself swift, staunch and sea worthy. Mr. LORILLARD had every confidence in her, although the criticism of yacht men was harsh and severe, and was ready to match her in an ocean race for $20,000 against any in the world. If she is lost a splendid American yacht has gone down.

A Fortunate Thrust and a Very Narrow Escape from Drowning.

From the Portland (Me.) Press, Dec. 25.

The other day Captain CHASE, of Jewell's Island, an old gentleman about 80 years of age, started from home for Portland in his sailboat, accompanied by his little grandson, about 8 years old. When about half-way between Overset and Pumpkin Knob the little boy felt cold and his grandfather told him to go forward to the cuddy and warm himself. The boy started, but tripped in some way, and fell overboard. As quick as he could the old gentleman brought the boat round and loosed his sail, but no signs of the boy could he see. Luckily he had a long twelve-foot boathook on board, and when he got over the spot where he thought the boy sank, he thrust the hook down into the water, and, wonderful to relate, at the third thrust it caught in some of the boy's clothing, and he was fished out. A man came out from Long Island in his skiff, seeing there was some trouble, and the boy was brought to land, and after considerable labor restored to his senses.

Temperance in the Brooklyn Churches.

In many of the churches in Brooklyn yesterday, sermons were preached in which the people were warned of the fearful consequences to young men of drinking intoxicating liquors at New-Year's receptions, and the ladies were admonished to expunge the viper from their tables on the 1st of January, 1870. The following New-Year's address, from Friendship Union Lodge No. 786, Independent Order of Good Templars, was copiously circulated in the Williamsburg churches:

To the Friends of Humanity!

FRIENDS: The near approach of the Holidays, which bring with them the practice of indiscriminate drinking in their celebration, admonishes us that an appeal to the friends of morality and virtue may not pass unheeded. The curse and crime of intemperance which so destroys the peace, blasts the prospects, and ruins the happiness alike of the bodies and souls of so many of our fellow-beings, requires no elaborate process to make you fully acquainted with so patent a fact. The baneful influence of alcoholic stimulants is seen and felt on every hand—it permeates all classes of society, and is rapidly subverting the barriers thrown around the people for their safety and protection. As lovers of our species—as men and women fully aware of our responsibilities to ourselves and to society—we appeal to you, friends, to discard the common practice of providing alcoholic stimulants for those to whom you extend holiday hospitality on Christmas and New-Year's days. We desire, also, your countenance in inducing others to pursue the same course, and you will have the proud satisfaction of reaping the reward which so surely follows well doing. We are yours for truth, morality and justice.

Fire in a Church—Almost a Panic Among the Congregation.

Great confusion and excitement was caused during the morning service in St. James' Church yesterday, by the evergreen decorations taking fire near the organ, from the gas jet. The congregation sprang from their seats and rushed for the doors in such wild alarm that many would have been trampled or crushed to death, had not Detective MAHONY, of the Fourth Precinct, who happened to be in the edifice, jumped upon a railing, and making himself heard above the din, announced that there was no danger. No one, fortunately, was injured. The fire really was of no consequence, and was extinguished in a moment by the choir.

At a late hour last night, when WM. CHAMBERS, of No. 421 West Thirtieth-street, was standing at the corner of Forty-second-street and Ninth-avenue conversing with two friends, he was struck in the thigh by a pistol shot fired by some unknown person. The wound, which was not very serious, having been dressed at the Twenty-second Precinct Station House, he was taken home.

PURITY VERSUS POISON.—There is as much difference between PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, and the fifth-charged hair-darkeners, as between the Pool of Bethesda, that an angel stirred, and a fever-breeding mud pond. The VITALIA is a crystalline fluid, without a single impurity or noxious property, and the naturalness of the shades it imparts to gray hair is unequaled.—*Advertisement.*

The Lucius Hart Manufacturing Co., No. 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., offer their fine stock of SILVER-PLATED WARE at very low prices until the 1st of January. Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Ice Pitchers, Casters, Staple and Fancy Articles in great variety for HOLIDAY PRESENTS. The oldest Plated Warehouse in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The coupons of the Washington and Georgetown Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid in this City at the National Park Bank, on and after the 1st proximo, free of Government tax.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & CO.'S, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

A Political, Literary and Miscellaneous Newspaper.

The NEW-YORK TIMES,—started in September, 1851,—has for many years been recognized as among the most successful, popular and influential newspapers in the country. It is still under the control and management of its original founders, who, with greatly increased resources and experience, will spare no pains to extend and strengthen its claims upon the confidence and support of the public.

The TIMES is a Republican journal, and will be devoted, as in the past, to an intelligent support of the Republican Party. It will sustain, with all its ability, the principles and policy of General GRANT's administration. It will advocate those measures by which the honor, the peace and the prosperity of the nation can be best conserved and promoted. It will vindicate our dignity before foreign nations, and will discountenance aught by which our self respect or our love for republican institutions could be endangered.

The TIMES desires to be judged by the highest possible standard of journalism. Its EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from personal rancor or undue favoritism; and will be the production of the ablest and most experienced writers upon all the subjects treated. Its CORRESPONDENCE will be full and timely. Its REPORTS will be prepared with the utmost care, and will embrace every fact or public utterance of opinion that possesses interest and importance. The LITERARY DEPARTMENT will be in thoroughly capable hands, and will present a full review of the literature, the fine arts, the music, and the drama of the day.

As a family paper, free from all appeals to vulgar or impure tastes, the TIMES will continue unexceptionable, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES will include, in addition to all the news, selected and original literary matter of the most varied and agreeable character.

The WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY editions of the TIMES will be compiled with the greatest care, and will contain selections from the most important contents of the Daily issue, besides matters of interest to the agricultural sections of the country. All who prefer a newspaper but once or twice a week will find these editions admirably suited to their requirements.

A special edition of the TIMES for EUROPEAN circulation will be published every Wednesday and Saturday, in time for the European mails, and will be valuable and welcome to our friends abroad, whether Americans or of any other nationality than our own.

All these editions of the TIMES are of the very largest size, on large quarto sheets, each containing *fifty-six* columns, printed in clear and legible type, at the following rates:

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FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, in fine gold and silver pencil cases. Pearl and other neat pen holders from $1 to $50 each. Store and factory No. 262 Broadway, near Warren-st.

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Gold spectacles and eye glasses, opera glasses, microscopes, magic lanterns, &c., &c., at the lowest prices. JAS. PRENTICE, No. 164 Broadway.

Abnormal Rubicundity.

A lady or gentleman afflicted with an unnatural redness of the nose, or a face disfigured with pimples and black worms, is a deformation which imparts unsightliness to the most beautiful and elegant features. This great personal annoyance is positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

The Hair, Scalp and Face.—DR. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, treats with special prescriptions adapted to the case, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching and eruptive heads, and all diseases which destroy the hair. The Doctor cures moles and wens without cutting, pain or scars. Also moth patches, freckles, black worms, unnatural redness of the nose, pimply faces and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Prepare for Winter.—PATENT WEATHER STRIPS. ROEBUCK BROS., No. 58 Fulton-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

TORREY—FAEKLER.—On Wednesday, Dec. 15, at the Catholic Apostolic Church, by Rev. D. M. Fackler, JOHN TORREY, Jr., of New-Jersey, to MARY S., daughter of the officiating clergyman.

JUDSON—JUDSON.—On Thursday, Dec. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. Hogarth, D. D., of Detroit, Mr. CHARLES N. JUDSON to Miss HALLIE JUDSON, daughter of Isaac N. Judson, Esq., of Brooklyn.

PHELPS—ARMOUR.—At No. 24 West 14th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 21, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, D. D., LL. D., JOSEPH B. PHELPS to LUCRETIA L., youngest daughter of Geo. A. Armour, Esq., all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BERRY.—In New-York, on Sunday, Dec. 26, BERTINETTE, wife of Robt. W. Berry, of Hackensack, N. J., and daughter of General James S. Hatfield, of Hoboken, N. J.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of her father, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ's Church, Hackensack, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Train from New-York leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 12 M.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Dec. 21, Mrs. LYDIA A., widow of Charles Brown, aged 80 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 147 East 18th-st., this day, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock.

BEATTY.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 23, suddenly, LUCINDA RICE, wife of John P. Beatty, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at Norwalk, on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery on Monday, the 27th inst. Carriages will be in waiting for the friends of the family at depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 11 o'clock A. M., on arrival of train.

CORTELYOU.—At the residence of his son, Garret Cortelyou, near New-Brunswick, N. J., SIMON CORTELYOU, aged 78 years.

Funeral will take place at the Reformed Church at Flatbush, L. I., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further notice.

FERRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 25, ARTHUR, youngest child of Saml. S. and Elvira M. Ferris, aged 11 months and 16 days.

The family and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Dec. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 74 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

GRINTON.—On Saturday morning, Dec. 25, CHARLOTTE, widow of the late David Grinton.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1 P. M., from her late residence, Morrisania.

☞ Western papers please copy.

MASON.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 26, at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain James F. Miller, Greene-av., above Hall-st., Brooklyn, Mrs. ELIZABETH MASON, aged 82 years and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOFFATT.—On Sunday, Dec. 26, Dr. THOMAS C. MOFFATT, Physician in Chief of the Seaman's Retreat Hospital, Staten Island, in the 44th year of his age.

Particulars of the funeral given to-morrow.

OGILBY.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 24, ANNA SCOTT, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John D. Ogilby, D. D.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Christ Church, New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.

ROSMAN.—At Brooklyn, on Christmas morning, of diphtheria, MAUD, the only child of Dr. John Gaul and Elizabeth L. Rosman, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The funeral services will take place at the residence of her father, No. 80 Pierrepont-st., on Monday, Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M.

TRIPPE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 21, at Orange, N. J., JAMES TRIPPE, in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Harrison-st., on Monday, the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock. Train leaves from foot of Barclay-st., for Brick Church Station, at 1 P. M.

VAN ALLEN.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, MARY N. VAN ALLEN, widow of the late John C. Van Allen, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 143 West 22d-st., on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

VERPLANCK.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 26, Mrs. ELIZABETH VERPLANCK, widow of General Abraham Verplanck, aged 78 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 58 Hoyt-st., corner of Dean, on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, BARTOW F. WHITE, M. D., in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Stephen White, Hall-st., (late Houston,) between Myrtle and Willoughby avs., Brooklyn, L. I., on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Round Hill, Conn., for interment.

WICKHAM.—On Saturday, Dec. 25, MARY C., wife of Joseph P. Wickham, in the 28th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 28th inst., at 3 P. M., at her late residence, No. 31 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE

WEBER

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOFORTES,

indorsed by the first artists, PAREPA-ROSA, KELLOGG, TOPP, BRIGNOLI, THEO. THOMAS, MILLS, PATTISON, BRISTOW, SANDERSON, MARETZEK, and others, as the

LEADING PIANOFORTES IN AMERICA.

Hence the unparalleled and enormous increase in their sale of

210 PER CENT.

in two years, as per internal revenue returns.

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5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.

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GILT-MOUNTED VASES AND JARDINIERES.
GILT AND BRONZE CLOCKS, FIGURES, &c.
JEWEL CASES, BONBONNIERES, TABLES, &c.
RICH DECORATED
CHINA DINNER AND DESSERT SETS,
VERY CHEAP.

SILVER PLATED WARE,
EXTRA QUALITY.

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FROM
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OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
AGENTS FOR ROGERS' GROUPS.

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NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY,
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FURS, FURS, FURS.

LOW PRICES,
QUICK SALES.
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FIND GOLD EARRINGS AND PINS.

Etruscan, Carbuncle, Garnet, Turquoise, Coral, Pearl, Cameo, Byzantine, Mosaic, Onyx, &c., &c., for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., and No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts.

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Of all descriptions for SALE and REPAIRED by first-class workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN & SON, No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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AND SILVERWARE bought, and money loaned on them, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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FINE WATCHES, FROM $10 UPWARD, gentlemen's and ladies' sizes, suitable for holiday presents, warranted good time-keepers, retailed at wholesale prices; also chains and jewelry. Call and examine for yourselves at

JAMES GERARD & CO.'S,
No. 85 Nassau-st., (up stairs.)

MR. CANTRELL, SEXTON OF ST. Bartholomew's Church, begs to say that the article appearing in the *Sun* of 23d inst., in connection with the funeral of the late James T. Barker is entirely incorrect, no such funeral having taken place from the above church, nor did he (the Sexton) have any connection with the arrangements of it.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF HELP for enervated young men, the erring and unfortunate, on principles of Christian Philanthropy. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address SANITARY AID, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

AT GENIN'S FORMER SUPERINTENDENT'S—D'ANCONA, No. 82 6th-av.—hats, furs and fur alterations at twenty-five per cent. below Broadway prices.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

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THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN SOCIALISMS. By JOHN HUMPHREY NOYES. One vol. 8vo. Beautifully printed on superfine tinted paper. Extra cloth. $4.

"This history of American Socialisms really fills a gap which has not even been touched upon. * * * With the conclusions arrived at by the writer of this book there will be but few to agree; but the facts which he details are of the utmost value. * * * It is written with clearness and force. Its method is admirably lucid."—*From the New-York World.*

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A MANUAL OF HYPODERMIC MEDICATION. By ROBERTS BARTHOLOW, A. M., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical College of Ohio; author of the Russell and Jewett Prize Essay, of the National Medical Association Prize Essay on Atropia, for 1869, &c., &c. 12mo. Toned paper. Extra cloth. $1 50.

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OR, ALWAYS A FUTURE. A Novel. By ANNE M. H. BREWSTER. Second Edition. Revised. 12mo. Fine cloth. $1 75.

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THE DORE BIBLE.

In two vols., best morocco antique	$100
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BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—BOOKS for libraries, for presents and for every day reading, in every department of literature; together with fashionable STATIONERY of unsurpassed taste and excellence. * * * At the elegant new store of CARLETON, Publisher, Madison-square and 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

There was no perceptible change in the condition of the real estate market during the past week. The principal event of the week was the great Winter sale of country property at Madison, N. J., by ANDREW WILSON. Mr. WILSON purchased sixty-five acres of land for about $8,000, spent $4,000 or $5,000 in surveying and laying it out into plots of various sizes, located on convenient avenues, and sold them off at auction. The whole property brought $22,000. A valuable property on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Tenth-street, was sold by Mr. BLEECKER for $145,000. With these exceptions no important sales have transpired, and there is little indication of renewed activity in the market for the present week. JAMES MILLER announces the sale of some valuable lots on Fifty-eighth-street for Tuesday.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.—THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES to call the attention of capitalists to the importance of investing in lots fronting the Grand Boulevard, the main artery of travel connecting with Broadway and Westchester County. The Boulevard is 150 feet wide, fast approaching completion; will be a great street for residences, as Broadway once was, and ultimately a business street, as Broadway now is; that lots on Boulevard will be as valuable as lots on Broadway now are, between Madison-square and 34th-st., now averaging $75,000 per lot. The subscriber has sold lots on Broadway, between side streets, within 20 years, for $500 and $750 per lot, and now has some desirable and cheap lots on Boulevard for sale.
WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT-SQUARE, a valuable and elegant mansion, belonging to one of our distinguished citizens now absent from the City. The property, having a large area of ground, is well calculated for a family of affluence or for some public building or a hotel. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

MADISON-AV. LOTS FOR SALE.—The eight lots, entire front, on Madison-av., from 72d to 73d-st., desirably located for building purposes. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG, IN A good neighborhood, a two-story, attic and basement frame house; water, heater and gas; the lot has a two-story building on the rear, suitable for a shop. Apply on the premises, No. 190 South 2d-st., near 7th. Price $7,000; $1,500 to remain; possession to suit.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DRAWING FOR THE COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF THE LATE C. G. GUENTHER, AT JAMAICA, L. I.
This property, comprising 8½ acres, tastefully laid out with spacious mansion and outbuildings in best repair, costing to the owner $25,000 and for the last twenty-five years in possession of the Guenther family, situated in the limits of the thriving Village of Jamaica, L. I., only ten miles from 34th-st. ferry, New-York, of easy access at all hours by steam and horse cars, has been donated by Mr. W. H. Guenther, son of the lately deceased C. G. Guenther, to be disposed of, and to have the proceeds equally divided between the following benevolent corporations:
1. The German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New-York.
2. The German Mutual Assistance Society for Widows and Orphans.
3. The German Ladies' Society for the relief of indigent widows, orphans and sick.
The undersigned have been requested by Mr. W. H. Guenther to carry out this noble plan.
They have decided to issue 250 chances at $100 each.
The drawing will take place Jan. 6, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the German Liederkranz, No. 38 East 4th-st.
If on the said day a considerable number of tickets should not be disposed of, the undersigned reserve to themselves the right to postpone the drawing; such delay not to exceed a fortnight.
The owner of the number drawn will receive by Mr. W. H. Guenther, at once, a full and indisputable title to the property.
The undersigned entertain the firm hope, that to further the noble purposes of the generous donor the kind-hearted inhabitants of this City will answer promptly to this appeal.
Tickets may be had of each of the members of the Committee and at the office of the New-York *Staats Zeitung*.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.
THE COMMITTEE:
E. SAUER, Chairman, No. 65 Exchange-place.
C. ALTHOF, Secretary, No. 30 Park-place.
Dr. C. HENSCHEL, Treasurer, No 35 West 33d-st.
LOUIS BURGER, No. 150 Canal-st.
Dr. E. KRACKOWISER, No. 26 West 12th-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, L. I., A large house with all the modern improvements, in complete order, with greenhouse, icehouse and outbuildings; grounds tastefully arranged with fine large trees and extensive gardens. Will be sold with one acre of land or more. Less than one-quarter of a mile from the depot. Address
R. W. LEAVITT & CO., No. 118 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE—AN ELEGANTLY-furnished house, 25x100 ft., in 38th-st., near 5th-av., four stories above basement; furnished throughout in the most complete and expensive manner; frescoes by Myer; furniture from Hutchins', nearly new; rent $10,000 per annum on a lease of three or five years; to a private family only, who can afford to live in an expensive house and take care of the same; reliable servants—can be kept if wanted. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—TILL MAY 1, OR LONGER, A first-class four-story brown-stone English-basement house, nicely furnished and in good order; located on 42d-st., near Broadway and 8th-av.; rent $250 per month, or would sell furniture for $1,500 and rent the house at $1,800 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone house No. 108 East 14th-st., desirable as a residence or for business. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOVERNMENT PROPERTY IN NORTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA AND MISSISSIPPI.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 14, 1869.
The United States Marine Hospitals and grounds at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss.; Wilmington and Ocracoke, N. C.; and the United States Branch Mints and grounds at Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Ga., will be offered for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 11th proximo, at 12 M., by the following officers, of whom interested parties can obtain all requisite information:
Marine Hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Vicksburg.
Marine Hospital at Natchez, Miss., by Collector of Customs, Natchez.
Marine Hospital at Wilmington, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Wilmington.
Marine Hospital at Ocracoke, N. C., by Collector of Customs, Beaufort, N. C.
Branch Mint at Charlotte, N. C., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Salisbury, N. C.
Branch Mint at Dahlonega, Ga., by Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta, Ga.
TERMS OF SALE.
One-fifth cash, the balance in four equal quarter yearly payments, (the first of which shall be made on the 11th April next,) with interest from day of sale until paid. Any failure on the part of the purchaser to make the payments as above will involve the surrender of the property and the forfeiture to the Government of the payments already made.
All bids to be made subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Department reserving the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to the interest of the Government to do so.
A certificate of sale and possession, subject to the foregoing conditions, will be given the successful bidder upon the acceptance of his bid by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the deed executed when the last payment shall have been made.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the seventeenth day of March, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water powers, runs and falls of water, water courses, and water rights and privileges, water wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.
Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 48 Broad-st., New-York City.
Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery of deed, which will be a trustees' deed, and ready for delivery at the said office of said W. H. Whittingham, on March 24, 1870, at 12 o'clock at noon.
BENJAMIN WHITE, BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

FACTORY PROPERTY SALE.—UNDER direction of J. H. COLMAN, Esq., Referee, in pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court, JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on the 28th day of December, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York—Lot No. 1, the extensive factory, the Eagle Mills, Nos. 384, 386 and 388 Bleecker-st., corner of 11th-st.; the buildings are well lighted on every side; $25,000 to $30,000 can be procured on mortgage. Lot No. 2, factory adjoining, 40 ft. on Bleecker-st., Nos. 390 and 392, extending into Hudson-st.; leasehold 16 years; ground rent $1,300 and taxes; building on Hudson-st. to be paid for on expiration of lease; present income about $3,800. A powerful engine, with shafting, in excellent order, can be purchased on reasonable terms. For full particulars, see the large posters, or apply to T. W. SMITH or T. F. SANXAY, Counselors, No. 35 William-st., offices Nos. 13 and 14.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
BY JAMES M. MILLER.
TUESDAY, DEC. 28, 1869.
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
Will be sold under the direction of HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, Esq., referee:
58TH-ST.—Four valuable lots of land south side of 58th-st., distant west of 3d-av. 295 feet, with the improvement, brewery and machinery; also, two valuable lots of land on the north side of 58th-st., distant 95 feet east of Lexington-av., with a brown-stone front dwelling house, in perfect order, with all modern improvements.
Maps and particulars at the office.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
NO. 32 WALL-ST.
Interest Allowed on all Daily Balances of Currency or Gold.
Persons depositing with us can check at sight in the same manner as with National Banks.
Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on demand or at fixed date, bearing interest at current rate, and available in all parts of the United States.
Advances made to our Dealers, at all times, on approved collaterals, at market rates of interest.
We buy, sell, and exchange all issues of Government Bonds at current market prices, also Coin and Coupons, and execute orders for the purchase and sale of Gold and all first-class Securities, on commission.
Gold Banking Accounts may be opened with us upon the same conditions as Currency Accounts.
Railroad, State, City, and other Corporate Loans Negotiated.
Collections made everywhere in the United States, Canada, and Europe.
Dividends and Coupons collected.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY R. R. CO.,
in denominations of $1,000 and $500, coupon or registered, with interest at Eight per cent. per annum, payable 15th February and August, in Gold, free of United States taxes, in New-York or Europe. The bonds have thirty years to run, payable in New-York in Gold. Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York. The mortgage which secures these bonds is at the rate of $13,500 per mile; covers a completed road for every bond issued, and is a first and only mortgage. The line connecting St. Joseph with Fort Kearney will make a short and through route to California.
The Company have a Capital Stock of......$10,000,000
And a Grant of Land from Congress of 1,600,000 acres, valued at the lowest estimate at. 4,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds......1,500,000
Total......$15,500,000
Length of road, 271 miles; price, 97½ and accrued interest. Can be obtained from the undersigned. Also pamphlets, maps and information relating thereto. These bonds being so well secured and yielding a large income, are desirable to parties seeking safe and lucrative investments.
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Com'l Agents, No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.
TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL......$1,000,000
PAID IN......$500,000
TRUSTEES.
H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank. — G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro. — T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co. — JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson. — R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro. — JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co. — RUFUS HATCH, No. 17 Broad-st.
JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.
Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage Bonds.
JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Bonds.
DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage Bonds.
DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds.
DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COUPONS of First Funding Bonds.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD COUPONS of First Mortgage Bonds,
due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on and after the 3d proximo, less Government tax. Also due
JAN. 1, 1870.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COUPONS, of Second Mortgage Bonds, free of Government tax.
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COUPONS, of Consolidated 7 Per Cent. Bonds, free of Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y, No. 12 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE STATE TREASURER, TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 14, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the interest due Dec. 1, 1869, on the following described bonds of the State of Florida, issued under an act approved Aug. 6, 1868, viz.: Bonds No. 1, and Nos. 102 to 171 inclusive, and No. 180 to 184 inclusive, of $1,000 each, will be paid on presentation by the NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. S. B. CONOVER, State Treasurer.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company for the election of Directors, will be held at this office on MONDAY, Jan. 10, 1870. Polls open from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, corner Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 363 Broadway, on the SECOND TUESDAY in January, (11th prox.,) between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

STUYVESANT BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this bank will be held at their banking house, No. 744 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking house on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 10th day of January next, at this office.
The poll will open at 12 o'clock, and remain open one hour. CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
CONVERTIBLE
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company
OF ILLINOIS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER 1.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.
THESE BONDS CAN BE REGISTERED.
CAPITAL STOCK......$3,000,000.
TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS......$2,000,000.
Length of road, 117 5-100 miles. The bonds are limited to less than $18,000 per mile, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire property of the Company, which cost about $40,000 per mile, and which, we can say with the utmost confidence, will be worth soon after the completion of the road at least double its cost. The consolidation of this line with the Indianapolis, Crawfordsville and Danville Road, places over two hundred miles under one management, and furnishes still further security to the bondholders, these bonds having been assumed (a virtual guarantee) by the consolidated Company, under the name of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company. This is an east and west road, connecting with direct lines to Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore on the east, and with the Pacific and other roads on the west. It runs through the richest and most populous district of Illinois, the local business of which will be more than sufficient to sustain it, while the through business (which will be limited only by the capacity of the road) must make it one of the best paying railways in the country.
TWENTY-TWO MILES ONLY REMAIN UNFINISHED.
The work is being pushed rapidly forward, and TRAINS WILL BE RUNNING OVER THE ENTIRE LINE DURING THE ENSUING MONTH.
About three-quarters of the Loan has been taken by actual investors. We continue to offer, for the present, the balance at 95 and accrued interest in currency.
The high premiums which the stock of all the East and West roads in Illinois commands justify the belief that the stock of this road will also soon sell above par, thus making the convertible clause of the Bond a valuable option.
All marketable securities received in exchange at the highest market rates. Bonds forwarded by express free of charge. Pamphlets containing full particulars furnished on application by the undersigned financial agents of the Company,
TURNER BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS.
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
To the holders of the extended bonds of the Evansville and Crawfordsville (late Evansville and Illinois) Railroad Company, issue of $350,000 of date of April 30, 1852.
SEALED PROPOSALS
for the redemption of nine of these bonds, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, indorsed "Bid for E. and C. R. R. Co. Sinking Fund," will be received till 10 A. M. Jan. 1, 1870.
The bids of the lowest bidder or bidders will be received. JOHN INGLE, JR., President E. & C. R. R. Co.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

THE FOLLOWING NOTICE HAS been sent to the President of the Stock Exchange by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company:
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1869.
To the President of the Stock Exchange, New-York:
SIR: To comply with the third article of your by-laws, I hereby give you notice of our intention to issue $5,000,000 of convertible seven per cent. bonds, free of taxes, which we have negotiated at par, without commissions. One-half of said bonds are convertible at any time after their issue, and the other half after Jan. 1, 1872.
The purchasers are required to take the bonds as follows, viz.:
1,500,000 January, 1870. } Convertible after issue.
1,000,000 July 15, 1870. }
1,000,000 Jan. 15, 1871. } Convertible after Jan. 1, 1872.
1,500,000 in 1871 and 1872, as required, on 60 days' notice. }
The object of this issue of bonds is to provide the means to complete several branch roads in course of construction, to provide additional rolling stock and the necessary consequent enlargement of workshops, wharves for the shipment of coal, new engine houses, sidings, &c.
I believe the foregoing information is in strict conformity with your by-laws. Very respectfully,
(Signed) FRANKLIN B. GOWEN, President.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 22, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company (including the stockholders of the late "Buffalo and Erie," the "Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula," the "Lake Shore," the "Cleveland and Toledo," and the "Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana" Railroad Companies) will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, on the 29th day of December, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and adopting or rejecting an agreement for the consolidation of this Company with the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, which was entered into by the respective Boards of Directors of said Companies on the 23d day of October, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 21, 1869.
THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank, in the City of New-York.
The War Loan Bonds drawn for redemption Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid agreeable to notice of drawing given by this Department, Oct. 1, 1869.
EBENEZER O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NO. 51 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1869.
THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst. preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, will be held at their banking room on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on Friday, Jan. 7, until the following Wednesday morning. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Coupons of the Funded Debt Bonds of the State of Arkansas, falling due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. HENRY PAGE,
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Dec. 10, 1869. State Treasurer.

12½ PER CENT. INTEREST—CHEAPest securities in the market.
UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS, bearing 7 per cent. (currency) interest. FOR SALE at 58 and accrued interest. These bonds are taken at par in the purchase of the Company's lands.
CORNE & STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.
BONDS
OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER,
STATE OF MISSOURI.
INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT
NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.
TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS HAS BEEN ISSUED BY EACH COUNTY, AND CONSTITUTES THEIR ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS. WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS SECURITY ON THE MARKET.
FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.
JOHNSON & DAY, BANKERS, NO. 80 BROADWAY.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	114⅜	115	5-20 Coupon, '67.	114⅜	114⅝
Coupon, 1881....	118⅞	119	5-20 Coupon, '68.	114¾	115[illegible]
5-20 Regis., 1862.	111⅛	111¾	10-40 Regis......	108½	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '62.	113⅛	113⅜	10-40 Coupon....	108¾	109⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅛	111⅝	Gold...........	120⅜	120⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	111⅞	112⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac..	108¾	109¼
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	114⅜	114⅝			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE
NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

A SEVEN PER CENT
GOLD LOAN.
$6,500,000.
The Kansas Pacific Railway, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Million of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
$6,500,000.
This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country, and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market, EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.
The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London or New-York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.
Circulars, maps and pamphlets sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & COMP'Y., NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.

MACOUPIN COUNTY
10 PER CENT. BONDS.
HOWES & MACY, BANKERS, NO. 30 WALL-ST.,
Offer for sale at par and accrued interest Bonds of Macoupin County, Ill., issued for the building of a court house, bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, (being the lawful rate of the State of Illinois.)
COUPONS PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY,
ON THE 1ST OF APRIL AND OCTOBER IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
These bonds are regarded as first-class in every respect, and very desirable for investors.

BANKING HOUSE OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.
FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

ROME.
DITTA, FREEBORN & CO., English and American Banking House, established in 1824, have lately joined in partnership with ARTHUR J. DANYELL, Esq., late Captain H. M. Thirty-first Regiment, and have removed their office from via Condotti to the next crossing street, Bocca di Leone, No. 79 Palazzo Torlonia, opposite the Hotel d'Angleterre. Travelers will find ample accommodation, with American and English newspapers.
Letters and parcels received and forwarded at the most moderate terms in all transactions.

LOCKWOOD & CO., BANKERS, NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Deal in United States, Railway and other securities.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1869.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, at this office, will close on the 31st inst. and reopen Jan. 15, proximo. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Novelty Spring Company for the election of trustees for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 1, on THURSDAY, Jan. 6, prox., at 1 P. M. By order of Trustees, F. L. HOLBROOK, Sec'y.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1869.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking rooms, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1869.
TRANSFER BOOKS OF MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from the 10th of December inst. until 3d of January, prox.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870. Poll open from 12 to 1 P. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st.
On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this institution will pay interest, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1870. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROOKLYN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF FULTON AND CONCORD STS., Dec. 15, 1869.
Depositors in this Bank are hereby notified that Interest at the rate of
EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars, and at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on those of greater amount, will be credited thereto on the first day of January, 1870, in conformity with the By-Laws and Regulations of the Bank.
Interest payable after Jan. 17, and when not called for, will draw interest as a deposit.
HOSEA WEBSTER, President.

MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR'S! 1869. 1870.
The best gift you can make to your children, to your wives, or to your relatives is a bank book, with a suitable deposit. It may be the foundation of a fortune, and reward the giver with happy reflections.
THE SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, Established 1853, ASTOR-PLACE, (Clinton Hall.)
Receives Deposits from 5 cents to $5,000, Daily, between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
No. 368 6th-av.—Booth's Building.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Money deposited on or before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be payable on and after Jan. 18.
WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
H. K. THURBER, HUGH MURRAY, } Vice-Presidents.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.
N. B.—Drafts on all the principal towns in Europe sold at lowest rates of exchange.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW, or on JAN. 3, will draw interest from Jan 1.
GERMAN SPOKEN.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st., near Avenue D.
On the 1st of January, 1870, and until further notice, interest at the following rates will be paid to depositors: SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $1,000 and under.
Six per cent. per annum on all sums over $1,000. Interest paid on deposits made on Jan. 8, 1870.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of six per Cent. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto on the 1st day of January, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1870.
All money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
ASSETS, $6,937,549 01.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.
DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 17, 1870.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest paid on sums from $1 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., N. Y., opposite Cooper Institute.
—1870. JANUARY INTEREST.—The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and draw interest from Jan. 1.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before JAN. 20 will draw interest from the 1st of that month.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
Deposits of $1 received.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 33 BROADWAY.—Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the 1st of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.
THIRTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND,
At the rate of
SIX PER CENT.
per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
The Trustees of this institution have directed interest to be paid as above, on all amounts remaining on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1. Payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17.
If not withdrawn, will be added to the principal, and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TOLEDO, PEORIA AND WARSAW RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Nov 27, 1869.
THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST Preferred Stock of this Company are hereby notified that a Dividend of 11 39-100 per Cent. has been declared on said stock. Such dividend will be represented by seven per cent. interest-bearing scrip certificates, having five years to run, which will be ready for delivery at the office of the Company, No. 26 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 1, 1870, to the stockholders at the closing of the books.
The transfer books of the First Preferred Stock will close on the 20th of December, and reopen after 1st of January. THOMAS H. WILLIAMS, Assistant Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 13, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS ON each old share and ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE CENTS on each scrip share of stock (free of Government tax) has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 16, 1869, to Jan. 5, 1870, both inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, has THIS DAY been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 22d instant, and reopened on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 12, 1870. C. F. COLES, Cashier.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, Dec. 16, 1869.
NOTICE.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share stock standing on the books the 22d inst., by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.
The transfer books will be closed from the 22d December to the 3d of January, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and One-half per Cent. (3½) free of Government tax will be paid to the stockholders of this Company on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will be closed to that date.
LUCIUS McADAM, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the close of business on FRIDAY, 24th inst., until Jan. 3. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THIS BANK HAS DECLARED the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870.
N. THOMPSON, Cashier.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—FORTY-FIFTH Dividend.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1869.—The usual quarterly Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared out of the net profits of the last three months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. G. W. WILLETT, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870, free of tax. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY NO. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST.
JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 20, 1869.
The Board of Directors of this Company have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on demand.
A. B. DEAN, Secretary.

1870. JANUARY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 58 BOWERY, S. W. CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
The semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 21.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of January.
The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on the evenings of MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from 5 to 7 o'clock.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.
Bank books in German, French and English.
E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The transfer books of this Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st inst., and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1870.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of national and State taxes, payable in cash on and after Jan. 17, 1870, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st inst.
All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
FIFTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after the 5th of January next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 27th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 17th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY. (SOUTHERN BRANCH.)
Coupons of the Six per Cent. Gold Bonds of this road due on 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date, free from Government tax, by CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.
The semi-annual coupons falling due upon the bonds of this road, on the 1st day of January, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.
NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the Common Stock out of the earnings of the road for the last six months; also, a Dividend of One (1) per Cent. out of the surplus assets of the Company, both free of Government tax, and payable at this office on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will close on the 31st inst. and reopen on 17th of January next.
M. K. JESUP, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this company have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred and common stocks, free of Government tax, payable on the 3d day of January next, at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 2 P. M., Dec. 21, 1869, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 4th day of January 1870.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF HAMPSHIRE AND BALTIMORE COAL COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, No. 70 Broadway, New-York.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst. until 3d January next.
SAMUEL M. POND, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Mass.
WHEREAS, BY ACT OF CONGRESS the office of this Company has been removed from New-York to Boston—
Notice is hereby given that the coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be payable on and after that date, in gold, free of Government tax, at this office.
JOHN M. Y. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 5, 1870.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE BERDAN FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, payable on the 3d day of January next, at the office of Messrs. Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st. The transfer book will be closed, on and after Dec. 20, until Jan. 4, 1870. CHARLES E. MILNOR, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after 3d of January next.
The transfer book will remain closed from 20th inst. to that date inclusive. By order of the Board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.
THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, NO. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Atlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 4, 1870. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE NATIONAL PARK BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3 inclusive. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT, free of tax, payable first MONDAY in January next. The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20 until Jan. 10. GEO. J. SENEY, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, free of all taxes, payable on the 3d day of January next.
The transfer book will be closed until that day.
JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of $3 per share and the Government tax will be paid on and after the 3d day of January ensuing.
By order of the Board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE OHIO AND Mississippi Railway Company Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 3d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 Exchange-place, corner William-st., New-York, Dec. 15, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared on the stock of this Company, payable at their office on 2d January, 1870. GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Four (4) per Cent. has been declared, free of all taxes, payable on and after the 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from 23d inst. to 3d January, proximo. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK.—A DIVIDEND OF Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the past five months, free from tax, has this day been declared, payable on Monday, the 3d of January prox.
H. T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York—Dividend.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 10. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS OF THE LOUISville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad Co., due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1870, at the BANK OF AMERICA.

DIVIDENDS.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1869.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of this Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next.
Transfer books will be closed on and after the 20th inst., until Jan. 4, 1870.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND.
The "Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks" and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st., have declared a dividend on deposits for three or six months, prior to Jan. 1, 1870, as follows, at rate of 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and at rate of 5 per cent. per annum on larger sums. Also, an EXTRA DIVIDEND on same principle as those declared the previous 4 years, viz.: 3 per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000 on deposit for 3 years prior to Jan. 1, 1870, 2 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 2 years, and 1 per cent. on like sums on deposit for 1 year. Said dividend credited and payable Jan. 17, 1870. If not drawn will be added to principal and compounds.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.
ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square and New-Bowery.
On and after MONDAY, the 17th day of January next, this bank will pay INTEREST at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. per annum on ALL SUMS entitled thereto under the by-laws.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
N. B.—Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.
DIVIDEND AND EXTRA DIVIDEND!
The Trustees have declared the usual Dividend of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of One per Cent. for the past six months on the above-entitled sums, which, together with the extra dividend declared in July, makes Eight per Cent. for the past year. Payable on and after Jan. 17.
ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston this 18th day of December, it was
Voted, That the dividend of five dollars per share, free of Government tax, be, and the same is hereby declared, payable on the 3d day of January next, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 20th inst.
Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City; and to all others at the office of the Treasurer, in the City of Boston.
Voted, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from the 20th inst. until the 3d of January next.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 17, 1869.
THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1870, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C.
The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer State South Carolina.
Coupons will be received for examination on and after 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, VICE-PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, NO. 12 COLLEGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free, payable on and after the 15th of January proximo. Transfer books will be closed on the 25th instant, and so remain till date of payment.
Stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile Bank for a period of sixty days.
MARCELLUS MASSEY, Vice-President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND WEST 34TH-ST.
DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after Jan. 17, 1870.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the preferred stock, and Four per Cent. on the common stock of this Company, both less Government tax, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1869, to the stockholders as shown by the books of the Company on the 8th day of December inst. The transfer books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on Wednesday, the 8th day of December inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Friday, the 31st day of December inst., at 10 A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the American Merchants' Union Express Company have this day declared a dividend of three dollars ($3) per share on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable on the 15th day of January next.
The transfer books will be closed on the 31st day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 16th day of January next.
By order of the Board,
J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next.
The transfer books will be remained closed until the day of payment, inclusive.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after 3d of January next.
The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1870.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD OF CALIFORNIA, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.
THE SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons, (Bonds of 1882,) due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF CALIFORNIA AND OREGON RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.
THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of the California and Oregon Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1869.
THE SIX PER CENT. INTEREST Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds of Western Pacific Railroad, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid at the banking house of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York. C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.
THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, BOSTON, Mass.
THE SIX PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the First Mortgage Bonds of the South Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that day, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, Boston, or at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1870. The transfer books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3 proximo.
R. McCARTEE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, (free of Government tax,) on presentation at the Banking House of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, N. Y., Dec. 13, 1869.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—The usual semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums which have remained on deposit one or more months previous to Jan. 1, will be paid on or after Jan. 17. R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINKERHOFF, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable Jan. 3, 1870.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 80x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.
A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE AND first-class iron front store No. 501 Broadway, through to Mercer-st., and a few doors above Broome-st.; size 30x200 feet; to let for three or five years to an approved tenant; possession May 1, 1870. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE HALL, WITH SMALL rooms attached, suitable for church purposes, balls, lectures, &c. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,279 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on the second floor of No. 2 New Chambers-st. Inquire on the premises of LEXOW & VOIGT, or of W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

A STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.—New No. 420 4th-av., near 29th-st. Apply on the premises; owner there from 11 to 12 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Siberia, Tuesday, Dec. 22 | Tarifa, Thursday, Jan. 7
Palmyra, Tuesday, Dec. 29 | Java, Wednesday, Jan. 13
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 30 | Alps, Thursday, Jan. 21
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 31 | Cuba, Wednesday, Jan. 19
Nemesis, Wednesday, Jan. 6 | Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 28

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage.
First Cabin....$130, gold. Second Cabin....$80, gold.
First Cabin, to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday Steamers.
First Cabin....$80, gold. Steerage....$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

Steamer of 5th January will not carry passengers.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Jan. 9
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAN..SATURDAY, Jan. 23
PEREIRE.....DUCUSSE..SATURDAY, Feb. 5
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Feb. 19

Rates of passage payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $75.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

ERIN, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Jan. 1, 1 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Jan. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA.....Dec. 25 | COLUMBIA.....Jan. 15
IOWA.....Jan. 1 | EUROPA.....Jan. 22
CALEDONIA.....Jan. 8 | INDIA.....Jan. 29

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Return tickets, good for 12 months, $150.

Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEBRASKA.....3,357 tons.....Dec. 29, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN.....3,168 tons.....Jan. 6, at 9 A. M.
IDAHO.....3,132 tons.....Jan. 12, at 1½ P. M.
MINNESOTA.....2,995 tons.....Jan. 19, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA.....3,125 tons.....Jan. 26, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,013 tons.....Feb. 2, at 8 A. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

HELVETIA, THOMSON, Saturday, Jan. 1, at 1 P. M.
ENGLAND, GRIOS, Saturday, Jan. 8.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$140 to $180. $65.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JAN. 5—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Captain PARKER.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

For reduced rates of freight apply on wharf. Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on TUESDAY, Jan. 4. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office, on the wharf foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month;

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKHAM, Feb. 23.
MONTE AMERICA, Capt SLOCUM, March 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

R. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

EAGLE, Captain M. H. GREENE, (via Nassau,).Dec. 30
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Jan. 6
COLUMBIA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....Jan. 13

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 noon. The splendid new steamers

FLEET OF MEXICO, Capt. DRAKE, Thursday, Jan. 13.
MEXICO, Capt. PHILLIPS, Wednesday, Feb. 2.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. H. GREENE, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE STEAMSHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN JACINTO, Captain ATKINS, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 10 A. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Captain CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 2 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 96 West-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity, at times annoying trouble respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in preparing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and in safety of moneys' ances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling companions may be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1869.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF MERCHANDISE to California.—Invoices in DUPLICATE of all merchandise (except bonded goods) shipped to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, must be FILED in the SEVENTH DIVISION within FIVE DAYS after the sailing of the steamer by which the merchandise was shipped. Said invoices must state number of packages, marks, description of merchandise, quantities (pounds, gallons, &c.) and VALUE.

MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Collector of the Port.

SHIPPING.

EXTRA STEAMER FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

THE FLORIDA RAILROAD COMPANY WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP CATHARINE WHITING, Captain HOWE,

On TUESDAY, Dec. 28, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.

Is now receiving. Has elegant passenger accommodations.

Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.

Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWER RATES than any other line.

The ALABAMA will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 1.

For Freight or Passage apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 47 West-st., or to R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 94 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,

THE FLORIDA POINTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.

The sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROMWELL, Commander, will sail

THURSDAY, Dec. 30, at 3 P. M.,

from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Rates of passage—Charleston, $15.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission. Insurance effected at this office at one-half of one per cent.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 13 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Jan. 6.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....NELSON...FRIDAY, Dec. 31.

GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGE..SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $30.

For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 96 West-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE,

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HULL,

From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,

President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON,

Via Fall River, touching at Newport.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The splendid iron steamers

NEWPORT AND OLD COLONY,

Commander LEWIS, Commander SIMMONS, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES FISK, JR., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
C. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND ALL

points on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 25. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., day express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:30 P. M., Pacific express, with sleeping cars through to Chicago without change, via M. C. Railroad, also L. S. and M. S. Railroad, (daily.)

11:00 P. M., night express, sleeping cars attached.

7:00 A. M., 2:30 and 7 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 5:50 P. M., Peekskill trains.

1:00 and 6:30 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:40, 7:30, 9:10 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:25, 5:10, 7 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

(9:00 A. M. to Poughkeepsie Sundays.)

Nov. 15, 1869. J. M. TOUCEY, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE Depots at foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., (daily;) leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 6:15 P. M. (daily.) New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 8 P. M. For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M., (23d-st. 4:15 P. M.,) Orange County Express, (Sundays excepted,) connecting for Warwick, Montgomery, Guilford, Pine Island and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st. 3:15 P. M.)

For Otisville and Way at 8:30 A. M. daily, (23d-st. 8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M.; (23d-st. 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, 11:30 P. M., (23d-st. 11 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 3 P. M., 5:15 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 11:45 A. M., 3:45 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 5:45 P. M. and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5:15 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 8:45 A. M., 12:45 P. M., *3:15 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:45 P. M., *5:15 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M., and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 539 and 957 Broadway; corner 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

* To Piermont only.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Ag't.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Winter Arrangement.—On and after Oct. 25 the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: 8:45 A. M., mail and passenger for Patchogue; 10 A. M., for Merrick; 3:30 P. M., express to Patchogue, and 4:30 P. M., accommodation for Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue; 6:30 P. M., for Merrick, on Saturdays through to Babylon. All trains connect at Valley Stream, except the Merrick late and early trains.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Chambers-st. Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The 9:15 A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of December, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH J. SULLIVAN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M.

S. R. HARLOW, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY RODEWALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Rodewald, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

S. R. HARLOW, Marshal, Messenger.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—County of New-York.—ISRAEL HIRSCH, plaintiff, against SARA BLOCH HIRSCH, defendant.—Summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office at the New Court House, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 6 Centre-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, 21st October, 1869.

HIRSCH & NEWCOMBE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Centre-st., N. Y.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 20th day of November, 1869.—Dated New-York, 20th November, 1869.

HIRSCH & NEWCOMBE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 6 Centre-st., N. Y.
n22-lawfwM

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $12, $15 up to $250. T. E. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

S. KLABER, NO. 32 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., sells marble mantels and headstones below cost to reduce stock before removing to his new factory next month.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 124 and 126 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

GEORGE A. HEARN

Begs to inform his friends and the public that he has sold his entire stock of

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS

TO

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Referring to the above, we shall offer the whole lot, amounting to upward of

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, AT RETAIL,

AT

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,

ON

MONDAY, DEC. 27.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Broadway, corner of 19th-st.

500,000 DOLLARS

OF

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have determined to offer their entire

WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRESS GOODS

AT LESS THAN GOLD COST,

AT THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

They forbear from naming prices, convinced that those who are looking to buy for themselves, or for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, will see at once that the stock is more than usually under price.

NEW GOODS

MACY	AT MACY'S.	MACY
MACY	Laces, Embroideries,	MACY
MACY	Ribbons, Millinery Goods,	MACY
MACY	Hosiery, Gloves, &c.	MACY

JUVENILE BOOKS,

MACY	Toy Books, &c., in sets and single,	MACY
MACY	Bibles and Prayer Books,	MACY
MACY	Housekeeping Goods,	MACY
MACY	Fancy Goods, French Clocks,	MACY
MACY	Small Wares, Handkerchiefs,	MACY
MACY	Gent's Furnishing Goods.	MACY

CONFECTIONERY,

Best quality for Bon Boxes and the Holidays.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

MACY	Toys, Games, Dolls,	MACY
MACY	Dolls' Articles.	MACY
MACY	The largest variety	MACY
MACY	ever displayed in this City,	MACY
MACY	at popular prices.	MACY
MACY	14th-st. and 6th-av.	MACY

M. M. BACKUS,

NO. 538 BROADWAY,

Offers at Retail during the Holidays HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF

FINE FANCY FURS,

COMPRISING SUITS IN RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, EXTRA DARK QUEBEC MINK, EUROPEAN AND ASIATIC LAMB SKINS, AND LONDON DYED SEAL.

SACQUES, MUFFS, COLLARS, FAVORITAS, BOAS, GLOVES, &c.

NO. 538 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Ladies can find a large variety of useful articles at low prices, at ELGER'S, No. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 18th-st., (east side.)

N. B.—Best 91 Eld Gloves in the City.

TRY OUR 81 KID GLOVES, NEW Shades; Children's, 50c and 75c.; Cloth Gloves, Leggings, &c., &c.; the best fitting $1 Corsets; also, Werly's French; a large assortment of Dress Trimmings and Fancy Goods at popular prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT REFRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

GOLD, SILVER AND IVORY-MOUNTED

WALKING CANES,

The largest, best and cheapest assortment in the City to be found at

A. COX'S SONS, No. 25 Maiden-lane.

BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

In elegant bindings, suitable for Christmas and New Year's gifts. The largest and finest assortment may be seen at POTT & AMERY'S, (New-York Bible and Common Prayer Book Society,) Cooper Union, 4th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands soups, meats, poultry and game, and all kinds of desserts; also boning and larding; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 West 25th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A LADY'S maid and seamstress; can dress hair neatly; thorough dressmaker; can cut, fit and operate on a machine, and do anything pertaining to that business; best City testimonials; country or City. Apply at No. 339 4th-av., new No. 335.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and has her own machine, Wheeler & Wilson's; will engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 214 West 27th-st., Room 8.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing and can operate on any sewing machine; is willing to go out by day, week or month. Call or address for two days No. 894 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, meats, game, side-dishes, pastries, jellies and all kinds of desserts; City reference. Call for two days at No. 119 West 29th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; City reference. Apply at No. 1 1st-st., corner of the Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 339 4TH-AV., (new No. 335.)—For cooks, N. City, a large number of recommended professed Protestant and other cooks, experienced nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, housekeepers, young girls, &c.

A NEAT PROTESTANT GERMAN girl wants a place as chambermaid or nurse, or for light housework. Apply at 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

GERMAN, AMERICAN, FRENCH and Protestant servants our specialty; and always on hand, together with Irish, at the magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., above 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Address J. L., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or No. 2 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; City or Brooklyn; six years' experience; good reference. Address EDWARD, Box 209 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $1 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE BUSINESS OF LOCKWOOD & CO., bankers and brokers, will be continued by the undersigned under the same firm name, JAMES H. BENEDICT retiring.

LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
LUCAS J. VAN BOSKERCK,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD, JR.,
WILLISTON B. LOCKWOOD,
THOMAS R. CAPEN,
JAMES S. WELLS.

The outstanding business of the late firm will be settled by LE GRAND LOCKWOOD.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1869.

THE FIRM OF E. F. MANY & CO., carpet dealers, Nos. 14 and 16 4th-av., has been dissolved by the death of Mr. EDWARD F. MANY.

The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partner, Mr. JAMES H. BARTHOLOMEW.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1869.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1870, FROM 25 CENTS TO $3. All kinds of Blank Books, Stationery and Printing, at low prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTers and blankbook manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders solicited.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Our reputation as the FIRST MANUFACTURERS in the COUNTRY and EUROPE being fully established, and the UNQUALIFIED SUPERIORITY of our INSTRUMENTS being ACKNOWLEDGED by the VOLUNTARY TESTIMONY of the LEADING ARTISTS in the WORLD, we beg to assure the public that the high STANDARD of QUALITY which has given us the PROMINENCE will be MAINTAINED, as our motto is

NEVER TO SACRIFICE QUALITY OF WORK TO ECONOMY OF MANUFACTURE.

THE ONE PRICE SYSTEM!

UNIFORM AND FAIR PRICES TO ALL PURCHASERS.

INAUGURATED APRIL 15, 1859.

Having upon this basis doubled our already immense trade, our position is assured, and every customer is fairly and honorably treated.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

As we are the ONLY manufacturers in OUR LINE that have adopted this system of FAIR DEALING, it is not SURPRISING that our COMPETITORS should venture the opinion that we are making cheap and inferior Pianos, FOR THEY MUSTSAY SOMETHING TO UPHOLD THE OLD DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

OUR ANSWER.

We have received the HIGHEST AWARDS and PLAUDITS OF THE WORLD; 76 PRIZE MEDALS over all competitors, and over 35,000 of our instruments are daily giving TESTIMONY to their EMINENT superiority and DURABILITY.

FOR POWER AND QUALITY OF TONE, DELICACY OF TOUCH, PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, DURABILITY AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP, WITH BEAUTY OF DESIGN AND FINISH,

WE CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

EVERY PIANO SOLD BY US FULLY WARRANTED.

WAREROOMS,
NO. 11 EAST 14TH-ST.,
BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND UNION-SQUARE,
NEW-YORK.

STEINWAY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES,

BEG TO ANNOUNCE

A GENERAL REDUCTION

in their prices, in accordance with the decline in the premium on gold, and consequent decreased cost of imported articles used in the manufacture of pianofortes. In addition to their established styles of Pianofortes STEINWAY & SONS, in order to meet a long felt and frequently expressed want, by persons of moderate means, teachers, schools, &c., have perfected arrangements for the manufacture of an entirely new style of instrument termed

THE "SCHOOL" PIANO,

a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their higher-priced seven-octave Pianos, the only difference being that this new style of instrument is constructed in a perfectly plain yet exceedingly neat exterior case. These new instruments will be supplied to those who desire to possess a thoroughly first-class "Steinway Piano" yet are limited in means.

AT EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE PRICES.

STEINWAY & SONS also desire to call special attention to their new

PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS,

with Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Frame Action, and new soft Pedal, which are matchless in volume and quality of tone and surpassing facility of action, while standing longer in tune and being more impervious to atmospheric influences than any other Piano at present manufactured.

Prices, plans and illustrated catalogues mailed free on application.

EVERY PIANO IS WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Warerooms first floor of Steinway Hall,
NOS. 109 AND 111 EAST 14TH-ST.,
(Between 4th-av. and Irving-Place.) NEW-YORK.

ATTENTION.—PIANOFORTE CASH purchasers—7-¼ octave Rosewood square and agraffe, cost $850, for $425; Chickering parlor grand, cost $800, at $400; Stoddart 7-octave, carved case, double round, cost $900, for $250; Mixell parlor grand, 7¼ octave, $425; handsome Chickering, full iron plate, $325. Several others, various makers, very low. 29 4th-av.

A LARGE VARIETY OF FIRST-class Pianofortes.—Parties wanting an elegant instrument at the most reasonable rates, should not fail to visit the factory and warerooms of JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., before buying elsewhere. They make the best Piano and for the least money offered the public.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York, will dispose of one hundred pianos, melodeons and organs, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during the holidays, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-class Pianos at reduced prices for cash or installments; one at $200, $250. STEIDMAN & HOLYER, factory and warerooms No. 55 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th ava.

RAVEN & BACON, (ESTABLISHED 1829,) Manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianofortes; warerooms, No. 646 Broadway, New-York. We are now exhibiting new scale Pianos, which are superior to any made. Call and examine before purchasing.

CHAMBERS & SON'S PIANOS ARE justly considered the best made upright and square Pianos to rent and for sale: $100, $125, $200, $225, $250, $300 to $400. No. 90 4th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, 8 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented; any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY FROM BUFFAlo, having more room than they require, will let three rooms, handsomely furnished, on second floor, together or separately, with or without private table; highest references given and required. For particulars call at No. 208 East 14th-st.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRING A first-class accommodations, consisting of parlor and bedroom, without board, in a strictly private family, between 18th and 23d sts., east of 4th-av., may address L., Box No. 146 *Times* Office.

A SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURnished apartments admirably adapted for

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A popular singing class has been organized recently in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, (near Division-street,) meeting every Monday evening. Professor J. C. COOK is the teacher, and thus far the movement has been very successful. It is promised that the meeting of this evening will be of unusual interest.

About fifty boys partook of a good dinner at the Eleventh Ward Lodging House, Christmas evening. The rooms were beautifully festooned with evergreens, and the whole house wore a holiday appearance. If the kind friends who enabled the Children's Aid Society to provide the boys in their various lodging houses with the good dinners of which so many of them partook, could have seen them eating their Christmas meal they would have felt, we are sure, more than repaid for whatever sacrifice they had made. After the feast was over, and the boys had sung two or three Christmas carols, they were each presented with a warm flannel shirt by the Superintendent, Mr. CULLEN.

Dr. DAVID P. HOLTON has made arrangements for a series of hygeanic sociables at the Fiftieth-street Church, No. 240 West Fiftieth-street, a few doors west of Broadway. While this series is primarily intended to benefit youth, it is hoped parents, teachers and others may with advantage to themselves, unite in the study and practice of the economies of our being. The introductory exercises will take place to-day at 3 and 7:30 P. M. Rev. SAMUEL HANSON COX, D. D., Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, Rev. SEYMOUR A. BAKER, D. D., and other members of the National Veteran Temperance Corps are expected to speak. A collection will be taken in behalf of the Veteran Temperance Corps, as a contribution to the joint building fund.

On Saturday afternoon a black man named JOHN OAKEY, but better known in the Eighth Ward where he resides as "Bailey," entered into an altercation with a female on the corner of Broome and Thompson streets. A Policeman interfered, whereupon "Bally" wrenched the club from the officer's grasp and attacked him savagely with it. The Policeman drew his revolver, and "Bally" took to flight, closely pursued by the officer, who discharged shot after shot at the retreating ruffian without effect. The pursuit continued down Broome into Sullivan and along Thompson street, where the negro managed to elude his pursuers. His capture, however, sooner or later, is pretty certain, when the neighborhood will no doubt be relieved for some time from the presence of a notorious character.

A fire occurred yesterday afternoon on the third floor of No. 191 Pearl-street, the whole of which building is occupied by STRUITON, SCHMIDT & STORMS, cigar manufacturers. The loss by fire was very slight, but the stock on the lower floors was so flooded by water that the damage will reach $4,000. The building and contents are fully insured.

HORACE GREELEY, WILLIAM E. DODGE, Bishop JANES, Rev. Drs. CUYLER, GANSE and KETTELL, address the mass temperance meeting at the St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, this evening. The cause and speakers should fill the house to overflowing.

The Central Park Meteorological report for last week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 30.183 inches; minimum, at 9 A. M., Dec. 21, 30.566 inches; minimum, at 1 A. M., Dec. 19, 29.308 inches; range, 1.258 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 34.2 degrees; maximum, at 9 P. M., Dec. 22, 56 degrees; minimum, at 7 A. M., Dec. 24, 26.5 degrees; range, 29.5 degrees. Dec. 19, rain from midnight to 12:30 A. M., amount of water, .03 inch; Dec. 21, rain from 9:15 P. M. to 12 M., amount of water, .01 inch; Dec. 22, rain from midnight to 2:15 P. M., amount of water, 1 inch; Dec. 25, rain from 8 P. M. to 12 M., .04 inch; total amount of water for week, 1.07 inch.

On Christmas Day the members of Mr. ANDREW FOOTE'S Bible Class (connected with the Allen-street M. E. Church) presented their teacher with a costly testimonial of affection, in the form of a group of their vignettes, handsomely mounted and richly framed. The presentation address was delivered by Mr. WM. H. BUCKLAND, and was feelingly responded to by the recipient of the gift. Mr. FOOTE is one of the most popular teachers, and his class one of the most prosperous, in the City.

A lecture entitled "The Tour of Bible Lands," by Professor B. P. WORCESTER, will be given to-night at Lafayette, N. Y.; to-morrow night, in the Thirtieth-street Methodist Episcopal Church; Wednesday night, in the Trinity Reformed Church; Thursday night, in the Presbyterian Church Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. Those who wish to see Palestine as it is, have a fine opportunity without crossing the ocean.

Circulars were read in all of the City churches yesterday from a temperance lodge, requesting ladies not to furnish intoxicating liquors to their visitors on New-Year's Day.

On Friday evening last Neptune Lodge No. 317, F. and A. M., met at its rooms in IRWIN'S Building, corner Bowery and Bleecker-street, and elected the following-named officers for the ensuing year: James Sinclair, M.; Frederick Gugel, Jr., S. W.; J. Kaiser, J. W.; William D. Bigelow, Treasurer; John Nixon, Secretary; Joe Kay, Tyler; and P. M. George W. Thurber, Martin England and Jessie G. Keyes, Trustees. The Lodge afterward presented to Past Master KEYES a set of complimentary resolutions, elegantly engrossed and handsomely framed. Past Master THURBER represented the givers in a neat speech, which met with an appropriate response from the recipient.

BROOKLYN.

During his discourse at Plymouth Church, yesterday morning, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER paid eloquent tribute to the memory of EDWIN M. STANTON. He spoke of his name as one which would forever live in American history for the prominent and earnest part taken by him in the preservation of the Union. He said the fittest eulogy which could be given him was to speak of his services to his country, which were of the most heroic and sublime kind during the greatest struggle on record. He would always be remembered by his grateful countrymen.

The members of the State-street Congregational Church, assembled on Saturday night at the new residence of their pastor, Rev. M. P. GADDIS, and presented him with several testimonials of their appreciation. Among these were a beautifully embroidered silk dressing-gown and a purse of $300.

EUGENE LANEY was arrested on a charge of stealing $160 from his father. Held for examination.

MICHAEL COX and JOHN SMITH were caught in the act of stealing a silver watch from the pocket of ADOLPH REICHLER, on Greenpoint-avenue, E. D., on Saturday afternoon. They were locked up.

JAMES M. OSBORNE, residing in Java-street, near Oakland-street, E. D., committed suicide on Saturday evening, by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. Coroner WHITEHILL was notified.

JOSEPH COLWELL, while attempting to jump from the front platform of a car of the Metropolitan Railroad, fell and had his leg crushed beneath the wheels. He was taken to the City Hospital.

LONG ISLAND.

CARL VALENTINE, an old and respected resident of Huntington, was seized with an apoplectic fit while sitting at table Saturday night, and died almost immediately.

The public school building at Islip has recently been raised and a new story formed. Many needed improvements have also been effected.

An effort is being made by the Presbyterian Society in Babylon to raise funds sufficient to build a new church edifice. It is proposed to sell the old building for use as a town hall.

The South Side Railroad are having built at the Hudson River machine shop, three powerful dummy engines to be used on their line between South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, and Bushwick-avenue.

United States Revenue Collector WILLET N. HAWKINS has been confirmed by the Senate, for the First Congressional District.

A new musical society has been organized at Sag Harbor. The following are the officers: President, Hon. W. H. Gleason; Vice-President, Captain W. S. Havens; Secretary, L. I. Bellows; Executive Committee, G. H. Gleason, G. W. Taber, C. R. Cord; Musical Director, Dr. E. G. Howard.

NEW-JERSEY.

WILLIAM CROSS, a laborer, became engaged in an altercation in LOUIS RUNTZ'S saloon, in Union Hill, yesterday, with three men who were strangers to him, and in the course of the struggle between them CROSS was stabbed in the right arm. The assailants were not arrested.

At a late hour on Saturday night, while the Washington express train, which was behind time, was standing at the Trenton depot, the express train from New-York for the West came dashing along at a rapid rate, and before its speed could be checked ran into the former. Some eleven cars are said to have been badly damaged. None of the passengers were seriously injured, but one of the brakemen had his leg terribly crushed. The cause of the accident was the failure of the telegraph operator at Lawrenceville to give the proper signal to the Washington express. A special train was made up at Trenton, and the passengers were not seriously delayed.

JAMES R. RIKER, a clerk in the fringe factory at the corner of Hudson and Sussex streets, Jersey City, died in the hospital yesterday morning, from the effects of injuries received by a fall from the steps of his house at the corner of Hudson and Essex street, on Christmas Eve. Coroner BURNS, who was notified, will hold an inquest.

About 4:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, as a Western Erie Railway passenger train was approaching the bridge over Pen Horn Creek, a man named CHARLES DENNY attempted to cross in front of it. He was struck by the locomotive and knocked into the water. When taken out soon after, DENNY was dead, but the only external injury visible was a broken arm. The deceased was a bachelor, 50 years of age, and resided at Secaucus. Coroner BURNS yesterday gave a permit for burial.

Chief of Police CLARK, of Newark, received a dispatch from New-Haven at a late hour last night, stating that LEONHARDT SCHUMM, the supposed murderer of CORNELIUS STOLL, had been arrested at that place. An officer was sent to bring him to Newark.

A man named CHARLES SMITH, who resides in Nevada-street, Newark, was seriously injured on Saturday evening by a heavy timber falling upon him. One of his legs was broken.

Mrs. ROSS, of Union Hill, fell under the wheels of a horse car at the Hoboken Ferry, on Saturday night, and had her ankle broken. She was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

THOMAS HUGHES was found lying drunk on the sidewalk, in River-street, Newark, last night. He had been robbed of a silver watch and other valuables.

NEW YEAR'S DRINKING.

Sermon by Rev. Leonard W. Bacon.

In accordance with the resolution adopted by a conference of ministers and laymen recently held in Brooklyn, Rev. LEONARD W. BACON addressed his congregation in the South Ninth-street Congregational Church, Williamsburg, on the subject of "New-Year's Drinking," last evening. He took for his text, "If the ox were wont to push with his horn in time past, and it hath been testified to his owner, and he hath not kept him in, but that he hath killed a man or a woman, the ox shall be stoned, and his owner also shall be put to death. If there be laid on him a sum of money, then he shall give for the ransom of his life whatsoever is laid upon him. Whether he have gored a son or have gored a daughter, according to this judgment shall it be done unto him. If the ox shall push a man servant or a maid servant, he shall give unto their master thirty shekels of silver, and the ox shall be stoned." If a fire break out and catch in thorns, so that the stacks of corn, or the standing corn, or the field, be consumed therewith, he that kindled the fire shall surely make restitution.—Exodus, xxi., 29, 36, and xxii., 6. Mr. BACON began by a reference to the efforts of Dr. HEWIT to get the Legislature of Connecticut to pass a law, early in the history of the temperance movement, which should provide that the rumseller, or whosoever should be proved to have in any degree contributed to the making of a drunkard out of a father, or a brother, or a husband, or a son, if a verdict be found against such, should be compelled to pay damages for the loss to the family so afflicted. The objection offered to that proposition was the difficulty which would have to be encountered in making out a case and identifying the person to be held responsible. He never was able to see why it would not have been a good law, for if it failed in some cases it might succeed in others. It might fail in the city, but be of infinite service in the country. It could do no harm, and would not have a demoralizing tendency like an inoperative criminal law. The objection was doubtless a fact, however; and this was the infirmity of human law, that it was weak through the flesh, and could only reach motives and acts of the most flagrant and monstrous sort. Not so with the law of conscience and the law of God; that looked upon the heart. Human law was a mere instrument of justice. It was compelled to make distinctions where there was no moral difference, and to class together in one group acts that, to the conscience of man and of God were as far apart as East and West from the West. Only a few weeks ago the law was waiting on the uncertain issue of life and death in the case of a wounded man, in order to decide whether a prisoner should be indicted for murder and held without bail, or whether he should be let go on his recognizances to answer the charge of assault. No one waited to know whether the rumseller had actually killed a man or debauched him; nor whether, in case of a man debauched or killed, it was the last bottle or glass from this shop or from that, that gave him the death wound. They were all murderers alike. But they did not allow themselves to think so. They beguiled themselves by appeal to the very analogies of human law, and imagined that because man's law touched them not, God's law could not. So much for mere illustration. There was to be considered the murder of soul and character perpetrated in these great cities every New-Year's Day. This was no extreme theory. It was the just interpretation of the very facts and figures of the case. Men were made drunk on the opening day of the year—made drunk by women. Did they plead not guilty because out of all the multitude of free liquor bars in their parlors, tended by their daughters, it could not be traced to them? There was no way out of responsibility for their conduct. They were guilty. And the guilt of the past could not be forgotten. There was but one course left for them—to change their course, to go to God, and, begging forgiveness from Him for past wrongs, resolve to be upheld in the path which conscience would approve.

THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.

Rev. J. Hyatt Smith's Views on the Subject.

At the Lee-avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, last evening, in a discourse on "The Bible in our Schools," Mr. SMITH said of our Republic: Its faith is Christianity, its watchword is religious liberty, and its symbol and security is an open Bible. He denied the right of party or Government to forbid the reading of the Bible, without note or comment, in the schools, or to silence the voices of the children as they chanted in melodious and holy cadence the prayer dictated by the Sovereign and Saviour of men. The Government of the United States is Christian. Its laws and statutes declare it, and all its national and State proclamations publish it. The plea that the Bible must not be read in the schools because the act was sectarian, carried to its legitimate conclusion would silence the oath of office and the obligation of Courts, and forbid the voice of prayer in the Capitol at Washington and the State Legislature. In commenting upon an article in the *Tribune*, in which the editor claims that the State has no right, by any word or act, to cross the path or invade the territory of the citizen's conscience, he is Papist or Protestant, Jew or infidel, the reverend gentleman drew a graphic picture of the liberal Mr. GREELEY attempting to carry out his own political creed. The papist presents his claim: "I am a citizen, and I object to the Bible in the schools, either Protestant version or our own. It must not be read to let the people interpret the Word of God. It is the prerogative of the Church." "Your right shall be respected," responds the editor. A Jew approaches: "I am a citizen, and my grievance must be redressed. I deny the validity of a part of the book claimed to be the Bible, and reject the Christ taught therein." "Your claim shall be respected," says the editor. "You can leave?" "Not yet," replies the son of Abraham. "The date of the Constitution reads the year of our Lord 1787. Change the figures to 6,000, and strike out our Lord." "It shall be done," responds the editor. John Chinaman now approaches the perplexed guardian of conscience. "Our CONFUCIUS gives quite a different date, and makes an older world. Strike out the Hebrew figures. I am a citizen, and claim my right." Last of all an atheist draws nigh saying, "You are all wrong. Draw your boid pen over date and deity, and leave a blank!" The good editor yields again, and for consistency's sake strikes from the head of our free paper the sectarian date so offensive to Jew Pagan and infidel. A republic so constructed would surely save its builders from the penalties of that commandment which says: "Thou shalt not make unto thyself the likeness of anything in the heavens above, the earth beneath, or the water under the earth." There is a fragrance of liberty in the air. It breathes over the snow-covered fields of Russia and the vine-clad hills of France, and imperial thrones confess its power. It breathes on Papal Austria, and the double-headed bird perched upon the chair of State claims kindred with the eagle of America. It breathes over Papal Spain, and chains forged in ignorance and riveted by superstition fall from the bodies and souls of men. It breathes from the curtained windows of the cloister and a barefooted Carmelite rises on its life-giving power, and binding on the sandals of truth, starts for the citadel of religious liberty with his feet "shod with the preparation of the Gospel." It breathes in St. Peter's at Rome, and a council convened to confirm the claim of the Pope is in danger of becoming a coroner's jury sitting upon the body of a dead prerogative. It is the breath of God, and the vitality of that air is gathered and garnered in its wings as it flies over the blooming garden of the Lord, an open Bible. The State cannot be neutral. She must pronounce for or against the text book of all true liberty. It is a battle for freedom in which the intelligent Papist will be found fighting side by side with the Protestant. It is not sectarian. It is republican!

A New Episcopal Church Up Town.

The initiatory step to organizing a new Episcopal Church was taken yesterday at the corner of Forty-seventh-street and Ninth-avenue. It appears that the Vestry and congregation, which for the past four years had been worshipping in the Mission Chapel in rear of the buildings in Forty-third-street, known as the Chapel of the Shepherd's Flock, were desirous of extending and improving the building. In this movement Dr. SMITH, of the Church of the Ascension, under whose control the Mission was, did not seem to fully sympathise with them, and being unwilling to always have their light hid under a bushel, the Vestry and a greater portion of the congregation, together with Rev. JOHN W. TRIMBLE, who had been their immediate pastor for the past four years, left, and are now engaged in organizing a new church. As a temporary place of worship, a large store on Ninth-avenue, near Forty-seventh-street, has been rented and fitted up as a hall for public worship. The first services were held yesterday. Dr. TRIMBLE officiating both morning and evening. The sermon of the morning was a discourse on the morales of God bestowed upon us, both as individuals and as a nation, the text selected being, "I beseech you brethren, by the mercies of God." In the course of his sermon in the evening the preacher referred to the very common errors committed by Episcopal congregations, both in the selection of sites for churches and their architectural beauty, there being a very general want of judgment and good taste in both. Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather there was quite a fair congregation present, and the location is one in which a new Episcopal Church is deemed a necessity, and where it will be fully sustained by the people.

DUTIES OF EMPLOYERS.

Words of Good Advice from a Clergyman on the Treatment of Servants.

Rev. WM. AIKMAN delivered, yesterday morning, at the Spring-street Presbyterian Church, the last of his series of discourses on the Family Relation. His subject was "Employers and Employed." After setting forth the reciprocal relation which these two classes held toward each other, he spoke of the dilatoriness which sometimes characterised employers in regard to compensating those who worked for them. If one owed a bill for work and labor done, prompt payment should be made. "Call again" sends oftentimes misery to a poor man's heart. It forces him to stint at home, and deprives him of comforts for self and family that he naturally anticipated would result from the payment of that which was his due, and leads him to make excuses for the non-payment of debts to his creditors. This "call again" may seem to many minds to be a very trivial matter, but in the speaker's opinion it was a crime against God. Those having young men in their employ should take a broad view of their duties. In this selfish age men take note of smartness, business tact and energy of a young employe, but they seldom discover his religious character, or if they do, it passes for naught in their estimation. "This sinner hath not the wisdom which so universally obtains, that success in the accumulation of wealth is the criterion of merit. If a man be successful it is taken for granted that he has done everything well. It was a heinous wrong, in the speaker's opinion, for employers, after having taken the best years of life-service out of an employe, to turn him away when he was no longer as energetic as before. Those who were guilty of this did a wicked thing. The speaker then referred to the manner in which domestics should be dealt with. Bad servants had become a crying evil; yet the cause of it lay, in great part, with the mistresses themselves. He did not say that good mistresses would always have good servants; but they would not always have bad ones. Much of the difficulty incident to this matter would be obviated if the mistress always conducted herself in such a manner as to become an example to her servants. He counseled all employers to speak encouraging words to their employes—to be as prompt to praise their satisfactory acts as they were swift to condemn their shortcomings. They should be Christian with them, and show them that in all their dealings they were animated by Gospel influences. They should always speak to them of their souls' salvation, and endeavor to lead them to God and immortality. The very girl who comes into one's domestic employ may be sent thither in the order of God's providence, and there was responsibility resting on master and mistress, if, by any fault of theirs, she went away unconverted. In closing, the preacher announced that this was the last of his discourses on "The Family Relation," and if any word he had said in any of them tended to bind more closely together husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, he should deem himself amply repaid.

Berean Baptist Church—Sunday School Anniversary.

The Missionary Association of the Sunday School connected with the Berean Baptist, corner of Bedford and Downing streets, held its thirteenth anniversary in the church last evening. The exercises consisted of the reading of the Secretary's report, singing by the pupils of the school, addresses by Rev. B. F. FRENCH and B. F. JUDSON, Esq., reading of the Scriptures, &c., the whole concluding with a collection taken up in aid of the missionary fund of the Association.

Mr. FRENCH related many anecdotes illustrating the idolatry of the Pagans and showing the great good that had been effected by the self-sacrificing labors of missionaries who had been sent among them by such associations as this.

Mr. JUDSON spoke of the usefulness of Sunday Schools in instilling into the minds of the young lessons of virtue which could never be eradicated, and which had been instrumental in saving thousands in after life from vice and crime. No Sunday school should be without its missionary society to aid in furnishing to other unfortunate children the Scriptures and the religious instruction which they themselves enjoyed.

The Secretaries report the collections for missionary purposes during the year to have been as follows:

Male Department of the Association	$132 50
Female Department	118 53
Infant class	32 25
Collection at monthly missionary meetings	15 28
Total	$293 69
Balance in Treasury at beginning of the year	175 10
Total	$468 77
Appropriated during the year	343 00
Balance now in Treasury	$125 77

Anniversary of the Episcopal Orphans' Home.

Yesterday was the eighteenth anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Orphans' Home and Asylum, located in Forty-ninth-street, near Lexington-avenue. The exercises were announced to be held in the Church of the Incarnation, Dr. MONTGOMERY'S, but were postponed on account of the inclement weather preventing the children from being present. They will probably be held toward the end of the Winter. At the close of divine service in the morning, Dr. MONTGOMERY opened the Managers' meeting of the Institution, Rev. Mr. MCKIM acting as Secretary. The ladies present elected a Board of Managers and the following Trustees, being nearly the same as last year: Mrs. Fanning C. Tucker, Mrs. Arnest Fink, Mrs. Thos. J. Owen, Miss Anna Potter, Miss Anne M. Barnes, Mrs. Francis Rogers, Mrs. Henry Owen, Mrs. John Warren, Miss Julia Rhinelander, Mrs. Joseph Grafton, Mrs. Henry B. Renwick, Mrs. Eugene Dutilh.

The Treasurer's report represented the receipts of the year at $16,706 76, and the expenditures at $14,278 47. The report of the Secretary showed that there are 144 children in the Home, and that during the year, sixty-four were admitted, thirty-two placed out, thirty-one returned to friends, one died and one removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

The Asylum has, within a few days, suffered the loss by death of its First Directress, Miss MARGARET MUNRO, who for many years exhibited rare fidelity and remarkable executive ability in her work. Her successor has not been chosen.

Geo. Francis Train at Tammany Hall.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, at Tammany Hall, last evening, resplendent in brass buttons and white kid gloves, strutted and fretted his little hour on the stage, before a crowded audience. He opened the vials of his wrath upon the American people, and conveyed to them the agreeable information that they were a "set of toadies, flunkeys and cowards." Several institutions of modern society which have at least the respectability of age and good standing in the community were soundly abused, among them the Church, the medical faculty and the Press. He also took upon himself to set history right in several important particulars, and informed his audience that a certain cargo of choice teas was dumped into Boston Harbor some years ago by the Fenians. He detailed the experience of particularly extensive travels over all the continents of the earth, and interlarded his discourse with numerous snatches of "epigram," composed on the top of the Rocky Mountains and in various other out-of-the-way places. The result of all his various observations appeared to be that all the world was sunk in degradation and ignorance, and only one man could save it, and he was GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, "the only man in the country who is not owned." The subject on which he was specially announced to speak, "The Old Fogies of the Bible," was the only topic not touched upon. He promises to favor the country with successive repetitions of his moral and entertaining exhibition until he is prevented by the arduous duties of President of the United States, which he expects a grateful people to thrust upon him in 1872, if not sooner. GRANT is to be impeached for his particular benefit; but if GEORGE FRANCIS slips into the vacated place, what is to become of DANIEL PRATT?

A Desperate Shooting Affair in Jersey City.

A desperate affair occurred, between 11 and 12 o'clock on Christmas Eve, at the "sample rooms" corner of Grove and South Fourth streets, Jersey City, growing out of a disagreement in business matters between the proprietor, MICHAEL LALEY, and JOSEPH COLGAN, a New-York tobacco broker, which resulted in the latter being shot and wounded in two places.

It appears that the saloon was leased by COLGAN, the owner of the building, to WM. COHEN, who, subsequently, becoming involved, disposed of the stock, fixtures, &c., to LALEY, at a cost of $4,200, an agreement having been entered into, it is alleged, between the purchaser and COLGAN that the lease, at its expiration next Spring, should be renewed for a term of years. Latterly some unfriendly feelings had arisen between LALEY and COLGAN, which was made the subject of dispute on Friday night and resulted in a bitter quarrel, when, as is stated, COLGAN told LALEY that he would "put him out on the 1st of May, and run the place himself." This so enraged LALEY that he caught up a five-barreled revolver and fired five shots at COLGAN. Two of the shots took effect; one ball missed its object, and two charges failed to explode. COLGAN was conducted to his home near by, and upon a physician being called, it was found that one of the balls had passed through the muscles of the arm, and the other took effect in the back, traversing around to the front, where it lodged between the skin and muscles of the stomach. COLGAN, who is not considered dangerously wounded, declines to prefer a charge, and no arrest has been made.

The Union League Club and Secretary Stanton.

The following resolutions, offered by WM. C. BRYANT, were unanimously adopted by the Union League Club Saturday night:

We the members of the Union League Club of the City of New-York, having learned with profound grief the death of EDWIN M. STANTON, the greatest War Minister of modern times, to whose energy and lofty patriotism the ultimate success of the national cause is owing as much as to any other individual man; he trusted in the people, and called forth and organized victorious armies in an age which was until then unmilitary; the unsullied citizen, through whose hands flowed more millions than ever passed through those of any other man; he entered his high office not rich, and left it poor; the stern and sterling man who was sincerely averse to holding public office, however high; who sacrificed his health, his property, his life to it, when the salvation of the country was at stake; STANTON, whom it is feeble to call a Roman—whom we honor with joy in our sadness as a noble American; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of the Union League Club cherish with sincere affection the memory of the great man who, by his unparalleled services to the nation in the days of her peril and distress, has earned the everlasting gratitude of the people of the United States. In his place in the Cabinet in that fatal hour when the seat of Government became on a sudden the centre of treason, he was one of the few faithful heroes and patriots who by firmness, energy and wisdom saved the fragments of the State from the noxious plots of the traitors, and the not less deadly imbecility of Executive. Called by Providential wisdom to the charge of the War Department in the darkest hour of the rebellion, his indomitable will, his never-failing courage, his far-reaching forethought and matchless executive genius organized the shattered forces of the Republic, and from defeat and despondency wrought out at last the triumphs of our arms and the salvation of the nation. No matter what dangers threatened, the people relied with sublime confidence on the great STANTON, and smothered by the inexhaustible energy of STANTON, who bore them safely through; they were ever faithful to the trust, and both alike sacrificed their lives to its discharge.

Resolved, That in the career of Mr. STANTON as an advocate of first merit, of stern and unscrruptible integrity, of learning, eloquence and power, who regarded his great profession always as a means of doing justice and not of personal aggrandizement, the people had abundant reason to rejoice in his recent elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court, which, while it was a deserved tribute to his patriotism, was, at the same time, a marked acquisition to justice and to the dignity of that eminent tribunal.

Resolved, That out of regard to his memory, the portrait of Mr. STANTON in the Club House be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary to his family.

Colonel LE GRAND CANNON moved that a committee of five be appointed by the Club to arrange on an address to be given before the Club on the life and character and services of the late Secretary of War, which was adopted; and on motion of Mr. A. T. STEWART it was resolved that the same committee be requested to report any way of offering a further testimony of esteem to the deceased they may think fit.

Judge DAVIES moved that a committee of fifteen be appointed from the members of the Club to attend the deceased's funeral, which was also carried, when the meeting adjourned.

Dedication of the Seventh-Avenue (Brooklyn) Methodist Episcopal Church.

The new chapel of the Seventh-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church near Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, was dedicated yesterday. The edifice is built of brick, with a brown-stone front, and is two stories high, ninety-eight feet in length, and fifty feet in width. The cost of the chapel, including furniture, is about $60,000. The windows are of stained glass; there is a fine organ, and the light in the evening is from reflectors in the ceiling. This Society was organized about three years ago by a few members from the Hanson-place Methodist Episcopal Church. The Society own eight lots of ground on the corner of Butler-street and Seventh avenue, and purpose shortly to erect a fine church fronting on Seventh-avenue. The chapel faces on Butler-street, and will be in the rear of the church. The building was erected by Messrs. JOHN FRENCH and SAMUEL BOWNE. The lower story is for social meetings, viz.: lecture room, parlors and class rooms; the upper is arranged for a Sabbath School, and will accommodate 1,000 children; it will be used for church purposes for the present. The dedication sermons yesterday were preached as follows: At 10:30 A. M., by Rev. WILBUR FISK JOHNSON, D. D., of Dickinson College, New-York; at 3 P. M., by Rev. C. D. FOSS, D. D., of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York; at 7 P. M., by Rev. D. W. BARTINE, D. D., of Trenton, N. J. The pastor is Rev. CHARLES M. GRIFFIN. Although the weather was very disagreeable, the congregations at all the services were very large. The new chapel is an ornament to that rapidly-growing section of the City of Brooklyn.

Fatal Accident on the Erie Railway.

Coroner VOLHARDT, of Hudson City, was notified last evening of an accident that occurred on the Erie Railway at Penhoar, an oil depot, a short distance west of the tunnel, on Saturday evening. Three laborers employed at the oil works, CHARLES DENNY, WM. HOWE and another, whose name was not reported, were walking upon the track near the tanks, engaged in an excited conversation which took their attention so that they did not notice the approach of a freight train that was coming swiftly down. As it neared them they attempted to get out of the way, but only one succeeded in escaping without injury. DENNY being slightly intoxicated fell under the wheels and was killed. HOWE was slightly injured. The body of DENNY was taken up and removed to one of the oil sheds, where it now lies. An inquest will be held by Coroner VOLHARDT.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 25.—United States Five-twenty Bonds closed irregular yesterday at 91¾.

BREMEN, Dec. 25.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday at 6 thalers 83 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 25.—Petroleum closed quiet yesterday at 15 marc bancos.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 72f. 70c.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The Havana markets closed at the following rates on Friday evening: SUGAR—Ingenios are limited, owing to the scarcity of classes demanded for shipments; market without decided change; sales of No. 12 Dutch Standard, 9¼ reals ₱ arrobe; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 25,000 boxes to foreign ports, 4,000 boxes to the United States; stock in warehouses in Havana and Matanzas, 55,000 boxes, 5,500 hhds.; Molasses Sugar, 8¾@7¾ reals; Muscovadoes steady; fair to good refining, 7¾@8¼ reals. LARD firm at 22½c. for keg; 24½c. in tins. FLOUR easier. BUTTER heavy. TALLOW firm. BACON firmer. PETROLEUM firm. POTATOES firm at 4¾@4¾ reals. HAMS firm. COOPERAGE steady. FREIGHTS—To Europe dull; to the United States improving.

SHANGHAE, Nov. 17.—The business in American COTTON GOODS was limited. Black TEAS—Settlements for the month, 41,000 chests; stock, 25,500 chests; there was a steady business doing, at quotations given in Hurlbut's Circular, but declined 1 tael since the last quotations. Green TEAS—Settlements for the month, 56,000 half-chests; stock of all kinds, 86,000 half-chests; common to fair Sachow and Mayune, 27@31 taels; fair to good Twankay Pychow and Mayune, 37@39 taels; fine and finest, 40@44 taels. SILK—But a small business had been done; stock, about 3,000 bales; total settlements, 2,000 bales. EXCHANGE—On London, 4s. 11¾d.; on Paris, 78f. FREIGHTS—To New-York, 22 10s. Sailed—Ships *Mikado*, *James S. Stone*, *W. E. Gladstone*, *Wills Rickmers*.

YOKOHAMA, Dec. 3.—The markets at Yokohama were quiet and prices weak. But little was doing in the article of SILK; the total settlements were 1,500 bales; stock, 2,000 bales; holders of Silk were anxious to realise, but prices were unchanged. TEAS—The crop this year will be considerably short of that of last year's. The demand was good at full rates, but the quantity had arrived, but it was generally of an inferior quality; the stock on hand was 8,000 piculs; the ships *Rifleman*, for Boston, and *Grenadier* and *Hobart Graham*, for New-York, were loading with Tea; Comman to Good Common was quoted at $20@25 ₱ picul; Medium to Good Medium, $27@31; Fine to Finest, $34@40. EXCHANGE on London, 4s. 5¼d.; on Paris, 5f.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX, THE HATTER.—Time was when KNOX and his whole establishment lay in the shadow of the abomination that once spanned Broadway at the point where it intersects Fulton-st., but thanks to the pluck of the indomitable hatter, the City was forced to remove the bridge; and now the afternoon sun streams once more into its windows, adding a wealth of shine to his already glossy hats that enhances their value full 50 per cent. Although the merchant refuses to charge for the improvement. KNOX has the wonderful faculty of pleasing the hat-wearing people with whatever style of head covering he deems it to introduce. What he prescribes as the mode is at once adopted, and half a day after KNOX has opened a new style of his inimitable hats they are seen in all the fashionable promenades, and at once become the fashion. KNOX is still at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

Fine Silver-plated Ware, elegant designs, suitable for wedding and holiday presents, now offered at retail. J. L. HARLEM & CO., No. 41 Maiden-lane.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Westphalia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters at the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Halifax and Bermuda, by the *Etna*, close at —.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	8 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, this way via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	8 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	8 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	8 A. M.; 1:23, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	8 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	8 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Westphalia	Dec. 28.	New-York	Hamburg.
Etna	Dec. 29.	New-York	Liverpool.
Russia	Dec. 29.	New-York	Liverpool.
Nebraska	Dec. 29.	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Dec. 30.	New-York	Bremen.
Tripoli	Dec. 30.	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Washington	Jan. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Helvetia	Jan. 1.	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Jan. 1.	New-York	London.

FOR HAVANA.

Eagle	Dec. 30.	New-York	Havana.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall.—Charles J. Osgood, F. S. Hastings, Miss L. Davis, G. G. Kennedy, James E. Kitts, Miss Sarah B. Page, R. Feysomin, Mrs. Thomas Gardiner and infant, Dr. L. P. Roper, U. S. N., W. M. W. Pryde, E. Mills, James Reid, Miss Hattie W. Goodwin, T. P. McGuire, Isaac Costes and family, Mrs. M. A. Osgood and children, S. L. Wilson, U. S. N., Mrs. Harvey A. Balmer, W. M. Sparks, Mrs. Schottler and son, J. W. Weed, O. W. Gilman, Charles H. Kimball and family, Henry Riehan, J. Strube, P. Sloman, Mrs. J. Haines, Leonard Ellis, S. L. Blatchley and son, Mrs. Blatchley and daughter, A. V. Smith, Benj. Williams, F. A. Greene, F. Halphin, Mrs. Jennie Higgins, Miss E. Cranshaw, Mrs. B. Grant, sister and 2 children, Mrs. L. F. Oddee, Mrs. J. Forrest, F. Passenberg, S. D. Wright, H. Irwine, E. K. Bowman, Mrs. H. T. Curtis, Max Lochenstein, E. Wilson and child, A. C. Paul, U. S. N., Mrs. F. A. Davenport, J. R. Blesco, F. Gusman and wife, Chas. A. Wade, Miss Johnson, Dr. J. W. Livingston and wife, E. Heussen, E. B. Kilborne, M. Parrage, James McKenzie, Hy. C. Stanford, W. Lotti.

In steamship General Barnes, from Savannah.—D. McGraw, H. Curran, Robt. Dawson, A. Terhune, Jno. Nevins, R. A. Anerson, D. C. Sheldon, E. Stead, C. A. Fairchild, E. E. Steed, J. J. McCreary, A. M. Henry, C. G. Powelson, F. H. Simpson and wife, Geo. A. Herne, D. J. Sturges, M. Sand, J. M. Miller, A. Grey, M. J. Mathews, E. Collins.

In steamship James Adger, from Charleston—M. L